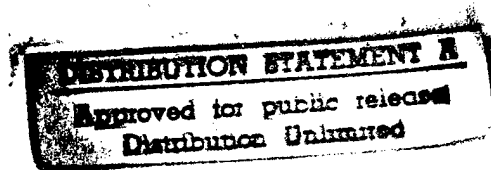


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19 January 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1241

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AUSTRALIA

GROUP URGES ABORIGINES TO 'ARMED REBELLION'

BK041138 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] An Aboriginal leader has claimed that anti-black groups are responsible for a pamphlet urging armed revolution by Aborigines. West Australian chairman of the National Aboriginal Conference (Robert Reilly) says the pamphlet, which he said had been distributed throughout Australia was part of a campaign to discredit the Aboriginal land rights movement.

(Reilly) said he received a pamphlet in the mail from the eastern state. It is purported to have been put out by a group called the Aboriginal Fighting Front and carries instructions on the methods of making self-igniting napalm bombs.

Meanwhile, Australia's first Aboriginal member of Parliament, Senator Neville Bonner, has called on other members of his race to enter government to help their people's cause. He said there were a number of rural towns where Aboriginal people had enough numbers to outvote the rest of the electorate and put one of their own people in government.

Senator Bonner said this gave Aborigines the chance to be elected to change the system from inside. He said he hoped to see the Aboriginal people established as an individual nation and gain their rightful place in Australian society by the turn of the century.

CSO: 4200/268

BRIEFS

PNG REQUESTS INCREASED AID--An Australian government minister has told Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Somare, that Australia would give friendly consideration to Papua New Guinea's request for more financial aid. Papua New Guinea wants the present 5-year aid agreement changed, which would result next year in Australia giving Papua New Guinea an additional \$20 million. That's about the same in American dollars. Australia's minister for aviation, Mr Fife, who was visiting Papua New Guinea, had assured Mr Somare that the request for more aid would be discussed when the foreign ministers of both countries meet in February. Mr Fife told Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent, Sean Dorney, that Australia provided about one-third of the total money spent by the Papua New Guinea government and that Australia would continue to be a strong supporter of Papua New Guinea. He said that although Australia was having economic problems, it would do all it could to help Papua New Guinea. [Text] [BK041514 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Dec 82]

WEST AUSTRALIA OIL FIND--A nine-company consortium led by Mesa Australia struck oil in the South Pepper No 1 well 30 km south of the oil-producing Barrow Island field off the west Australian coast. Mesa reported that tests of the well have shown nine meters of oil and 14 meters of gas. Partners in the well are Mesa, Western Mining Corporation, Offshore Oil, Pan Continental Petroleum, Golden West Hydrocarbons, Pan Pacific Petroleum, Petro Energy, Sydney Oil and Weeks. [Text] [BK221541 Sydney THE BULLETIN in English 14 Dec 82 p 19 BK]

DEMAND FOR ENERGY--A new government survey shows Australia's demand for energy is growing at a slow rate and there has been a marked shift away from petroleum fuel. The Department of National Development and Energy surveyed 3,000 major fuel users in producing the report. It predicts coal will overtake crude oil as the nation's principal energy sources during the 1980's. At present, coal meets 39 percent of total domestic energy need compared with 42 percent for crude oil. The department said the decline in the demand for petroleum fuels illustrated the extent of energy conservation and fuel switching in recent years. [Text] [BK221541 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Dec 82 BK]

CSO: 4200/268

BURMA

BATTLE REPORTS FROM WA, KOKANG AREAS

BK191223 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma
0030 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Combat news: On 7 October, the people's armed forces retaliated against an attack by the military government's 67th infantry regiment which had come to (Nghet-ta) in southern Wa District, killing two mercenary officers and wounding some others.

On 30 October and 7 and 11 November, the people's armed forces from Kokang District conducted three mine attacks at (Kon San), (Ta Mintaung) and (Yan Shaung Wa La), killing and wounding eight soldiers from the military government's mercenary third Kachin rifles regiment.

On 4 November, a mine attack conducted by a small unit of the people's army in Mong Pu-awn region killed and wounded three enemy soldiers including a mercenary officer from the military government's mercenary 65th infantry regiment.

On 27 November, the people's armed forces attacked the military government's 13th infantry regiment which came to (Kyauklon Htanpa) in Kokang District, killing two enemy soldiers and wounding another.

On 30 November, the people's armed forces from southern Wa District carried out guerrilla activities in Nawngghpa-ho-na region on the western side of the Salween River. The guerrilla attacks killed seven enemy soldiers and wounded another. One enemy soldier was captured. One G-2, 1 G-4, 2 hand-grenades, over 200 rounds of ammunition and some military equipment were seized from the enemy.

CSO: 4211/12

BURMA

BRIEFS

MYITKYINA AREA GUERRILLA ATTACKS--Combat news: On 19 November two columns of mercenary troops from the 38th infantry regiment and the 15th infantry regiment moved into (Lutsaung) and (Kyinhtaung) villages in Chipwi township northeast of Myitkyina. The troops slaughtered chickens, pigs and cattle and looted and consumed food supplies from 44 households in 3 villages. The people's army and the militia retaliated against the military government's insolent mercenaries with guerrilla and mine attacks, wounding some soldiers from the 38th infantry regiment and killing four--including a sergeant--from the 15th infantry regiment and wounding five others. [Text] [BK171300 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 17 Dec 82]

FINNISH LOAN FOR COOPERATIVES--Representatives of Burma and Finland today signed an agreement at the Ministry of Cooperatives concerning a 15-million kyat loan from the Government of Finland for purchase of machinery and equipment for cooperative societies. The loan will be used for purchase of machineries for the condensed milk factory of the syndicate of Mandalay Division Cooperatives and farm machineries for five agricultural cooperatives. [BK070611 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1300 GMT 29 Dec 82]

CSO: 4211/13

SUHARTO ON 1982 SUCCESS, 1983 TASKS

BK010824 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] President Suharto has urged all of us to enter the year 1983 with the spirit of a fighting nation.

In his 1982 year-end speech on Indonesian radio and television tonight, the head of state explained the successes of the Indonesian people in completing major tasks during 1982 as well as the problems the people will have to face in 1983, especially the impact of the world recession which is being felt not only by Indonesia but also by many countries, including the advanced industrialized countries.

The president said that by regarding national development as a struggle, exercising self-discipline and upholding the spirit of unity and solidarity, we enter the year 1983 with determination and confidence that we will be able to successfully get over a difficult period.

He said that we must continue to spin the wheel of development and for this purpose all of us must be prepared to tighten our belts and work hard for the sake of common interests, now and in the future.

Touching on our tasks during 1982, President Suharto said that the Indonesian people carried out their national tasks in the best way and successfully completed their major tasks and made progress in the political, social, economic and defense and security fields.

In 1982, the Indonesian people implemented the general elections smoothly, safely and successfully. As a followup, we are going to hold a people's consultative assembly general session in 1983 which will plan our future. In this connection, the president urged all of us to ensure a peaceful and calm atmosphere to enable the assembly to adopt the best decisions.

In the economic sector, progress can be seen from our success in checking the rate of inflation which was limited to 9.6 percent. This showed that the Indonesian economy has maintained its resilience despite the sluggish world economic situation.

Likewise, rice production in 1982 exceeded 23 million tons. This means that, in practice, we have been able to achieve self-reliance in rice besides carrying out large and small development projects.

The president also explained other important achievements during 1982 saying that, thanks to the hard work of and close cooperation between the Parliament and the government, we have adopted several laws, including the amendment of the basic law of the press and the law on basic provisions for defense and security.

The president said that with dynamic national stability and the maturity of our democratic life so far, we have been able to handle problems in our economy, which continues to be steady and directed, thus enabling national development to proceed with encouraging progress.

Another major achievement in 1982, was international recognition of our archipelagic concept following the signing of the Law of the Sea convention, thus strengthening our judicial power to realize our national unity and cohesion, the president said in his 1982 year-end speech.

CSO: 4213/508

BAKIN CHIEF COMMENTS ON JAPAN, PRC

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Nov 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Indonesia cannot simply accept the guarantee made by Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, that the increase in Japan's defense forces will not threaten Southeast Asian nations. "We have to protect our country, and we have our own conception of what that means," said the head of the State Intelligence Coordinating Agency (Bakin), Retired Army Gen Yoga Soegomo, in the National Palace last Thursday.

In answer to a reporter's question, the chief of Bakin noted that Japan said it would not extend its military defense zone more than 1,000 miles from Tokyo, which means it will not reach Indonesian waters. "But we will have objections if international shipping lanes covered by the archipelago concept, such as the Macassar Strait or the Lombok Strait, are controlled by someone else. We must control them!" he added.

When asked about the possibility of a normalization of relations between Indonesia and the PRC, Yoga Soegomo replied that Chinese subversion and infiltration are still major considerations. Ideological expansion and influence will never stop, according to Chinese policy.

A reporter asked if this means that normalization is still a difficult process. "I would say it's just postponed. As long as we are aware that the PRC's policy of hegemony has not been cancelled, we must be cautious," said the chief of Bakin.

Apart from the security question, there are still many other matters that must be resolved before relations can be normalized. For example, the matter of debts. The debts of the old order are not small. We won't want to pay the debts if called on to do so. And there is the matter of citizenship. There are many citizens of the PRC here who cannot go home," he said.

Normalization of relations must benefit both sides, he said. But according to Bakin's calculations, the PRC would receive the greatest benefit if relations were normalized now. "Thus it would be useless to normalize now, as the situation must be equalized first," he said. "And the issue of Indonesian Communist Party members in the PRC hasn't been mentioned yet. That problem must be resolved first."

Soegomo said that infiltration into and subversion within Indonesia by the PRC is "quite extensive." In the economic sector for example, only 400 types of goods are officially allowed into Indonesia from the PRC via a third country such as Hong Kong. However, it appears that over 700 types of goods are actually entering the country.

Indonesian passports are frequently counterfeited in Hong Kong, he said. Some are used by Chinese who have been expelled from the PRC and want to come to Indonesia. Also, some Indonesians sell their passports and then report them lost.

The chief of Bakin noted that the situation would get worse if life in Hong Kong becomes more difficult. People there have a tendency to flee to other countries, such as America, England or Indonesia. He admitted that it is difficult to take action in cases involving counterfeit passports because the passports are difficult to trace.

In answer to a question, Yoga Soegomo said that books or newspapers from the PRC may not be brought into Indonesia. He added that Chinese characters would not be used in the Chinese-language newspaper published in Jakarta beginning, perhaps, in 1985-86. The Chinese-language daily published in Jakarta is HARIAN INDONESIA.

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CSO: 4213/20

SULAEMAN AIRFIELD BECOMES PRIMARY AIRFIELD

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] Bandung, ANTARA--Sulaeman Airfield in Bandung regency changed status on Friday and became a primary airfield.

The air force chief of staff, Ashadi Tjahyadi, announced the change in status in a simple ceremony at the airfield, which is located in the south of Bandung regency. He said that this change in status represents a stage in the development of the Department of Defense and Security and the armed forces.

The air force chief of staff also dedicated the headquarters of the 462d battalion, air force Strike Troop Command at the airfield. Battalion headquarters had been located at Husen Sastranegara Primary Airfield.

Marshal Ashadi Tjahyadi explained to reporters that the change in status of Sulaeman Primary Airfield was part of the process of downgrading the role of Husen Sastranegara Primary Airfield. Husen Sastranegara Primary Airfield is to be phased out altogether and its functions assumed by Sulaeman Primary Airfield.

The functions of Sulaeman Primary Airfield were expanded because the leadership of the air force intends to give Nurtanio, Inc every opportunity to expand as an airplane industry. Husen Sastranegara will be reserved for the exclusive use of Nurtanio, Inc.

Nurtanio has already begun to expand its facilities and has erected several new structures in the Husen Sastranegara Primary Airfield area. Testing of new airplanes and helicopters is being carried out on the runways of Husen Sastranegara Primary Airfield, in conjunction with air force and Garuda activities.

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CSO: 4213/20

OIL MINISTER COMMENTS ON VIENNA OPEC MEETING

BK220723 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0728 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Frankfurt, 22 Dec (ANTARA-OANA)--Indonesian Minister for Mines and Energy Prof Dr Subroto today voiced his regret that the 66th conference of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) which ended in Vienna Monday failed to reach an agreement on the production quotas for the 13 member countries.

Answering a telephone call from ANTARA correspondent Tuesday, Minister Subroto said that all OPEC countries would continue to try through official or diplomatic channels to reach an agreement on this quota distribution.

He stressed that this question could not be allowed to remain unsettled.

He believed the agreement on a production ceiling of 18.5 million barrels a day for 1983 was a first good step because in this way the benchmark price of \$34 per barrel could be maintained.

Dr Subroto left Vienna for Frankfurt Monday afternoon shortly after the conference terminated and was scheduled to return to Jakarta by Garuda Airways Tuesday afternoon.

Indonesia had officially proposed to the OPEC meeting to raise its quota from 1.3 million to 1.5 million barrels a day for 1983.

"If this was accepted, it would be large enough to add to the state revenues from oil. Even if Indonesia's quota could be increased to just 100,000 barrels a day at \$34 per barrel, the additional revenue would already be meaningful to offset the drop in the export of non-oil commodities," Dr Subroto said.

When ANTARA correspondent jokingly hinted that Indonesia could unilaterally increase its production surpassing the fixed quotas as had been the case with other countries, Minister Subroto replied, "That's impossible, our credibility would suffer."

So far some countries pushed up their production above the allotted quota like Iran, Libya and Venezuela without any sanction because OPEC is no cartel or a business corporation but an organization whose members keep their respective sovereignty. Western observers regard this quota fixation as a difficult problem to solve and believe that without agreement on the quota problem the benchmark price of \$34 would be hard to maintain.

CSO: 4200/289

DETAILS OF 1982 MONTHLY OIL PRODUCTION

BK031253 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0747 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Jakarta, January 3 (ANTARA-OANA)--Indonesia produced a total of 365,073,100 barrels of crude oil during the January-September period last year, or on average 1,337,600 barrels per day, ANTARA's sources at the state oil company Pertamina said Monday.

Compared to the average daily production during the whole year of 1981, which was [figure indistinct] barrels, the Indonesian production level had dropped by 236,400 barrels per day, the sources said.

They said the production decrease was attributable to the implementation since April 1982 of the decision of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) which limited Indonesian oil production to a quota of 1.3 million barrels per day.

During the first quarter of last year Indonesian crude production still lingered at the 1.4 million barrel mark, but since April 1982 the level went down to from 1.2 to 1.3 million barrels per day in adjustment to the quota set down by OPEC. The lowered production level continued up to the end of September.

The January-September 1982 total included all oil produced by Pertamina, foreign oil companies working in Indonesia on a work contract basis, and foreign companies working on production-sharing basis. In detail, 5.75 percent of the total was contributed by Pertamina, 35.41 percent by oil companies working on a production-sharing basis and 58.80 percent by companies operating on a work contract basis.

Indonesian crude oil production during the three quarter period stood as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Monthly Production Barrels</u>	<u>Daily Production Barrels</u>
January	46,076,700	1,486,300
February	40,404,100	1,433,000

<u>Month</u>	<u>Monthly Production Barrels</u>	<u>Daily Production Barrels</u>
March	45,717,300	1,474,800
April	37,074,200	1,235,800
May	38,747,700	1,249,090
June	39,527,300	1,317,600
July	40,913,200	1,299,060
August	39,913,200	1,287,500
September	37,325,600	1,244,200

CSO: 4200/269

GEBE ISLAND, PARTIALLY DEVELOPED MINING AREA OBSERVED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Gebe Island, known to only a few, is one of the largest exporters of nickel ore in Indonesia today.

This island is indeed isolated, appearing only as a black speck on the Indonesian map. It does not even appear on some maps. The island has an area of 14,380 hectares and is located near the western end of the bird's head of Irian Jaya. The island can be reached by a 2 hour flight from Manado in Casa-type aircraft.

The entire mining concession covers only 1,225 hectares, but this area is now the center for various kinds of activities.

Most of the island residents are employees of Aneka Tambang, Inc, the state enterprise that oversees the mining of nickel ore in this isolated spot. The company has 763 employees on Gebe Island, excluding families. A small group of people have followed the workers and are beginning to establish themselves on the island. They live by trade or by supplying the small needs of the isolated community, such as fresh produce. Until now, Gebe Island has produced only nickel ore; or, to be more precise, the earth containing the ore, which yields at a rate of 2.5 percent. The product is exported directly to Japan from a temporary harbor on the island.

According to the chief of the Gebe Island Bureau of Mining, Engr Harsoyo, nickel ore is exported to Japan from Gebe at the rate of about 600,000 to 850,000 tons per year. The ore is picked up 2 or 3 times a month by 25,000 ton Japanese bunker ships. The ore is transported to these ships, which anchor offshore, by barge. The barges have a capacity of 250 tons per hour and can ferry an average of 3,000 to 5,000 tons per day to the ships.

Preliminary research indicates that this is a fairly rich mine, with nickel ore content averaging about 1.8 percent. It is estimated that the export production of earth with an average nickel ore content of 2.5 percent can continue in the concession area for about 20 years at a production level of 1 million tons per year.

The nickel deposits on Gebe Island are among the deepest in Indonesia and are about 15 to 30 meters thick. The ore also contains about 0.06 to 0.09

percent cobalt. Although this cobalt is in the nickel ore exported to Japan, it is not commercially feasible to extract it. Commercial production of cobalt is considered feasible when content reaches 0.15 percent.

The lack of a cheap energy source in this area is a problem, so it has been most economical to export the mine yields as raw ore; it is not yet feasible to process it on the island.

The only cheap energy source available is fuel oil, of which a considerable amount is used each month. Fuel oil is brought to the island by small tankers from the depot at Bitung (Manado). Monthly fuel oil requirements include about 320 tons of diesel oil and 15 tons of gasoline. In addition, each month 7,000 liters of Turalik 52 lubricating oil and 3 tons of other lubricating oils are used for machines.

These basic items are crucial to the mining operations in this area. If the flow of support goods is interrupted for even a moment, the entire process is affected.

The recession of the last 2 years has also influenced production. High energy costs, the drop in the price of nickel and the declining efficiency of the mining equipment has affected total production. Production had averaged almost 1 million tons per year, but it dropped sharply in 1982. Production of nickel ore through September in Gebe was about 688,750 tons, including about 413,394 tons exported to Japan. The remainder was used to supply a ferronickel factory in Pomalaa, Southeast Sulawesi, at the rate of about 10,000 tons per month.

Gebe today still has the appearance of a partially developed mining area. There are still roads under construction while new mines open, ready to begin operations.

The workers on Gebe Island try their best not to be exiled from the outside world. A television relay station using a small earth transmitter has been erected on this mini island. The isolated population is able to watch the nightly broadcasts from the capital city.

Daily produce needs are supplied by the surrounding area, while other needs are filled by special ships that come to the area.

Only water still remains a problem. This vital need is difficult to fill, for a good water supply has yet to be found. Wells must be drilled very deep, using limited reserve water supplies. Until now, the water supply has been a hollow filled with fresh water in the center of the island, but in the dry season it can only provide bath water for 2 to 3 hours per day.

12201

CSO: 4213/20

MINISTER ON 1982 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

BK270742 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0715 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 27 (ANTARA-OANA)--Indonesia's agriculture in 1982 faced a hard year due to world recession and a long drought at home, minister of agriculture Sudarsono Hadisaputro told ANTARA in a year end interview here Saturday.

The world recession has caused the export of agricultural commodities to go down in terms of amount and value and the long dry spell held of the planting season, even in some areas harvests have come to a total failure.
[sentence as received]

According to the minister, exports this year went down compared with that in the previous year. But if compared with exports in the first year (1979) of the third 5-year plan Pelita III (1979-84), the exports went up. Export commodities included logs, rubber, pepper, tobacco, palm oil, tea, tapioca, rattan, fish, shrimp.

Sudarsono said the country during the January-September 1982 period exported 3,594,000 tons of logs against 5,875,000 tons in the previous corresponding period.

Export earning during the January-September 1982 period stood at \$623,542,000 against \$865,542,000 in the previous corresponding period.

In the January-September 1981 period, the export volume of rubber came to 694,400,000 tons against 616,300,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1982. The earning of this export went down to \$445,027,000 from \$714,000.
[figure as received]

Export of coffee during the 1982 period went down to 174,600 tons from 177,200 tons previously with earning decreasing to \$174,600,000 from \$328,285,000.

The export volume of tea during that period also went down to 59,000 tons against 59,300 tons but the value went up slightly to \$93,737,000 against the previous \$93,737,000. [figures as received] The rise in earning of tea export was due to the dry season which pushed the price up.

Minister Sudarsono said that despite decrease in agricultural production and exports the government continues expanding and rehabilitating the smallholders and state crop plantations.

During the past 5 years, he said the Ministry for Agriculture has rehabilitated and rejuvenated 450,000 hectares of smallholders plantations such as coffee, rubber, cloves and palm oil.

The result of the improvement done on plantations will be known within the next 5 years, the minister said.

Rehabilitation and rejuvenation of the smallholders and state plantations 5 years ago brought only very small effects but big results are expected to be enjoyed in the forthcoming Pelita (development plans).

In reference to rice production, Sudarsono said that due to the long dry season in 1982, a total of 510,823 hectares of rice fields could not be watered and 178,841 hectares of cultivated field yielded no harvests at all or 35 percent of the total unproductive ricefields.

But the situation did not bring an adverse effect on the rate of national food production as rice production in 1982 rose to 6.95 percent compared with 1981, the minister said.

The rise in the percentage is due to the fact that the average production of 1 hectare of ricefield rose to 38.27 quintal (one quintal weighs 100 kg) in 1982 from the previous 34.96 quintal of hulled rice.

Because of the long through the areas of cultivated ricefields in 1982 decreased by 2.31 percent compared with 1981. [sentence as received]

The national rice production during the course of 1982 based on the third forecast, would come to 23,837,000 tons against 22,288,000 tons previously.

In terms of rice production, the minister said, we apparently have been successful in coping with the problem.

He said that in 1982 Indonesia has basically been self-sufficient in rice, a program declared in the 1960's.

Sudarsono contended that the world recession will continue until 1983 and, in facing the situation, his ministry has worked out two programs. Firstly, to promote the productivity of crop farmers. Secondly, to prevent their earnings from going down.

The basic idea behind this policy is that the income of the crop farmers is still decisive in the Indonesian economy. Citing an example, the minister pointed out that in 1980 rice production rose significantly causing the development rate of the industrial sector to go up to 22 percent in the growth of the national economy.

He said taking this situation into consideration, work should be done to sufficiently increase the income of crop farmers, for which the government recently increased the price of unhulled rice from RP 130 per kg (about \$0.19) to RP 145 (about \$0.21), to be effective in 1983.

The minister said that the government is also contemplating to increase the price of export commodities, but he admitted that this is not an easy job to do.

He was of the view that the rise in the price of unhulled rice will not greatly create an adverse effect on the national economy.

On the other hand, the national economy would be in trouble if the income of crop farmers is not increased, he added.

CSO: 4200/269

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE'S STRANGE ATTITUDE--Jakarta, KOMPAS--Minister of Commerce Radius Prawiro, called it "strange" that Singapore hasn't issued statistics on trade with Indonesia yet. This is even stranger when considered in light of the close cooperation that exists among ASEAN countries. All over the world, statistics are compiled for the public interest so they must be made publicly available, he said. "Thus we must ask why Singapore hasn't issued its statistics while other countries have." One of the requirements for improved trade amongst ASEAN nations is the compilation of standardized statistics, he added. Minister Radius discussed this issue when reporters asked him for his opinion on the question raised recently by the Philippines minister of agriculture regarding the possibility of forming an ASEAN common market. Radius said that he hasn't seen the need yet for an ASEAN common market. He believes the Preferential Trade Agreement, now being revised and upgraded, is more effective. Besides, he added, extensive research is needed to start a common market as there are many requirements for such an organization, including standardized statistics among ASEAN nations. He said he would present his objections to formation of a common market at the meeting of ASEAN economic ministers in Singapore on 11 November. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Nov 82 p 12] 12201

SWEDISH MILITARY EQUIPMENT SALES--During the first 7 months of this year, Sweden exported military equipment to Indonesia for 80 million kroner. It was a question of antiaircraft equipment and some smaller antisubmarine weapons. Lennart Bodstrom said this in the Swedish parliament to Oswald Soderqvist (VPK) who was upset over Sweden's having supplied weapons to the dictatorship of Indonesia which had occupied East Timor. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 3 Dec 82 p 6] 9843

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES--The coordinating minister for economics, finance and industry, Wijoyo Nitiasastro, told the Parliament's budget commission on 10 December, that the government's reserves at the Central Bank had declined from \$7 billion in 1981 to \$4.5 billion in 1982. [BK101550 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesia 1200 GMT 10 Dec 82 BK]

CENTRAL JAVA TRANSMIGRATION PLAN--So far during the current 5-year plan, 64,786 transmigrant families have left central Java for resettlement areas throughout Indonesia. The target figure for 1979-83 is 95,176 families. [BK101550 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 82 BK]

KAMPUCHEA

AMBUSH OF VIETNAMESE TROOPS REPORTED

BK100600 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to
Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] On 27 October, our national army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese platoon west of (O Ta Po) in Andong Meas Khang Tbong District, Ratanakiri Province. We killed five Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded two others. Two more were injured when they stepped on the punji stakes and fell into the punji pitfalls of our guerrillas. We destroyed two AK's and a quantity of materiel.

On 29 October, the Vietnamese enemy sent a platoon to retrieve the corpses of their dead comrades. We ambushed them again west of (O Ta Po) and killed seven of them, including a company commander, and wounded four others. The remainder panicked and stepped on and fell into the punji pitfalls of our guerrillas, causing a number of deaths and injuries. We destroyed a pistol and an AR-15 and seized a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

In sum, we killed 12 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 8 others for a total of 20 casualties, including a company commander; destroyed a pistol, 2 AK's, an AR-15 and a quantity of materiel; and seized some ammunition and materiel.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people in Andong Meas Khang Tbong District, Ratanakiri Province.

CSO: 4212/18

SRV SENDING MORE SETTLERS NEAR TONLE SAP

BK150429 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Sends More People to Settle in Areas Near the Tonle Sap Lake."]

[Text] In November 1982, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors successively transported their civilians to settle in areas near the Tonle Sap Lake.

In Krakor District, Pursat Province, the Vietnamese aggressors sent 150 Vietnamese families to settle in Kompong Luong on the rim of the Tonle Sap Lake and 100 more families in (Tonle Balat).

In Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province, they settled 120 families in (Peam Daeum Thnot) and 200 others in Peam Sen and (Phat Sanday).

In Baribo District, Kompong Chhnang Province, the Vietnamese aggressors sent 150 families of their civilians to settle at Chnok Tru. At Phsa Kraom, Kompong Chhnang Province, many more were sent to live in regions along the Tonle Sap Lake.

In short, in November 1982 alone the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent more than 700 families to settle in regions close to the Tonle Sap Lake. These Vietnamese civilians, who live in zones near the Tonle Sap, have caught our fish from our lake. They have fished to feed their aggressor troops who are waging their war of aggression in Kampuchea. Many tons of our fish were shipped to their country. Moreover, these Le Duan Vietnamese arrogantly seized houses and occupied villages of our people. Our Khmer people, who are the owners of the land, villages and country, do not have any right to earn their living by fishing in the Tonle Sap Lake. When the Vietnamese enemy aggressors see our Khmer citizens fishing in the Tonle Sap Lake, they arrest, imprison or barbarously kill them.

This is the Vietnamization policy of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Kampuchea. Throughout their 4-year aggression, they have realized that they cannot militarily destroy our Khmer nation and race, so they loot and try to swallow our Kampuchea. They are making efforts to implement their Vietnamization policy in all fields, particularly by sending more

people to settle in our country. These Vietnamese measures are aimed at looting our property and natural resources. On the other hand, they have elaborate plans to transform themselves into a majority in Kampuchea and our people, who have been massacred every day by them by every means, will become the minority.

The Kampuchean people are firmly determined not to let the Vietnamese enemy aggressors destroy our nation and race or let them loot and swallow our country. Our entire people are resolute to unite with one another and to cooperate with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas to fight the Vietnamization policy being implemented by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are completely defeated. The Kampuchean people are determined to continue our struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven from Kampuchea.

CSO: 4212/18

VIGILANCE AGAINST SRV 'MANEUVERS' URGED

BK281310 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to
Kampuchea 2330 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Station Commentary: "Heighten Vigilance Against the Deceitful Diplomatic
Maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Text] Recently, the propaganda machine of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors said that Vietnam has signed what it calls an agreement on military cooperation with its running dogs in Phnom Penh. Following the resolutions passed for the fourth time by the UN General Assembly demanding that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea, and at a time when the world is insisting that Vietnam implement these resolutions by immediately withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea, why have the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors ordered their running dogs and lackeys in Phnom Penh to sign the so-called agreement on military cooperation in Hanoi?

The aims of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in signing this so-called agreement on military cooperation with their puppets in Phnom Penh are: first, to have a pretext to continue their war of aggression and race extermination in Kampuchea and legitimize the continued presence of 250,000 Vietnamese troops on Kampuchean territory; second, to continue their effort to extricate themselves and carry out military activities to kill off the Kampuchean people during the coming dry season.

It is true that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are well aware that even if they make every effort to gather their forces and launch operations during the coming dry season they will not be able to change the situation in which they have become bogged down and left at an impasse over the past 4 years on the military battlefield. However, the Vietnamese are making these preparations and they will carry them out here and there to dupe world opinion, to show that they are still strong enough and to serve their deceitful diplomatic maneuvers.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors clearly realize that they cannot swallow Kampuchea through military means. They have tried for the past 4 years but have not been able to do so. No matter how many more years they try, they will not be able to do it. Their trend is downhill. That

is why the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have now intensified their deceitful diplomatic maneuvers and have gone as far as saying that Vietnam agrees to solve the Kampuchean question through talks.

This is a deceitful, tricky, and dark maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The fact that Vietnam recently ordered its puppets and running dogs to Hanoi to sign the so-called agreement on military cooperation clearly shows that Vietnam is not preparing to abandon its ambitions to swallow Kampuchea and withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. Furthermore, on the battlefield, there is no sign yet that indicates Vietnam is willing to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. On the contrary, Vietnam has intensified its preparations to carry on and escalate its war of aggression.

The aims of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy, who have spread the word that they want to talk, are: first, to hide the fact that they are making preparations for a dry-season offensive and divert world opinion from this fact; second, to split the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea; third, to dupe world opinion and create confusion among countries which have been supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and weaken this supporting force; fourth, to distract the vigilance of the Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas and cause them to relax so they--the Vietnamese--can gather their forces to attack and control all of Kampuchea.

However, people the world over and all peace- and justice-loving countries know the extremely deceitful tricks of the Vietnamese very well. As long as Vietnam does not implement the UN General Assembly's resolutions by withdrawing all its troops from Kampuchea and keeps disseminating other proposals, whatever maneuvers they undertake will be fraudulent. For the past 4 years, the UN General Assembly has passed resolutions four times demanding that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, but Vietnam has refused to implement them. Instead, it has made efforts to change the military situation, has carried out all kinds of deceitful diplomatic maneuvers to improve its difficult situation on the military battlefield and has continued its war of aggression to control Kampuchea forever.

In this situation, in order to force Vietnam to implement the UN General Assembly's resolutions by withdrawing all its troops from Kampuchea the following must be done.

1. The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas must continue and intensify their struggle in the military field and attack and wear the Vietnamese aggressors down, causing them more difficulties so Vietnam will be forced to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. In this case, we must expand and strengthen the great Kampuchean unity in the struggle against the Vietnamese. We will not do anything which would weaken the forces fighting the Vietnamese, and we

will strive to do everything we can, both inside the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea and within the entire Kampuchean nation, to strengthen and increase the great national unity for continued fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors.

2. We need greater world assistance and support, on the one hand, to support and assist our Kampuchean people's struggle; on the other hand, we need to pressure the Vietnamese and cause them more hardships in every field, everywhere--inside Kampuchea, at home and throughout the world.

In summary, the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas will carry on and intensify their fighting against the Vietnamese on the battlefield, and the world will continue to unite in pressuring Vietnam to implement the UN General Assembly's resolutions in order to force the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea one day and to effectively resist Soviet-Vietnamese expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia. Through this, peace and stability in the world will be safeguarded.

CSO: 4212/18

USSR, SRV USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONDEMNED

BK211120 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to
Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Station Commentary: "Peoples of Peace- and Justice-Loving Countries in the World Should Assist the United Nations in Successfully Fulfilling its Duty in Investigating the Use of Toxic Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] On 13 December the 37th UN General Assembly session adopted a resolution calling for the UN secretary general to set up committees of experts to permanently investigate the use of toxic chemical weapons. The resolution also proposed that the UN secretary general choose a number of laboratories to examine and analyze and seek evidence on the use of these toxic chemical weapons. This UN committee of experts has the duty to conduct an on-site investigation of any area where toxic chemical weapons were alleged to have been used.

All peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world, especially the Kampuchean, Afghan and Lao peoples, who have tragically suffered from toxic chemical weapons used by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the Soviet expansionists, welcome and wholeheartedly support the correct, just, wise and humanitarian decision of the United Nations.

The toxic chemical warfare presently waged by the Vietnamese and the Soviets in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan is aimed at exterminating the races of these three peoples, breaking their will to struggle and making them afraid to resist. This warfare is also a means to experiment with these weapons and to test the world's reaction to their use. The Vietnamese and the Soviets want to know what measures the world will take to check their use of toxic chemical weapons. If the world is indifferent, has no reaction nor firm and strong measures to condemn them, and lets them use their toxic chemical weapons to massacre the Kampuchea, Afghan and Lao peoples as they wish, they will arrogantly continue to use these weapons to achieve their expansionist strategy in various regions in the world. Therefore, if the Vietnamese and the Soviets are permitted to wage their chemical warfare in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan, it spells danger for the Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan nations and peoples, and all of mankind and the world will successively suffer from it. Therefore, the decision of the 37th UN General Assembly session to establish permanent committees

to investigate the use of toxic chemical weapons is correct, very just, and of great political and humanitarian significance.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean government are elated with this UN General Assembly resolution. They welcome this decision and are ready to assist, support and cooperate with various UN committees to help them successfully carry out their duties. We hope that all peace- and justice-loving governments and world opinion assist and support UN committees, and unite against and take efficient and concrete measures to condemn the Vietnamese and Soviet murderers and aggressors. We are hopeful that these governments and world opinion will expediently check the enormous crimes committed by the Soviets and the Vietnamese by their use of toxic chemical weapons to massacre the Kampuchean, Afghan and Lao peoples. World opinions as well as peace- and justice-loving governments in the world must not let the Soviet and Vietnamese expansionists and aggressors and their accomplices continue to use their toxic chemical weapons to violate and trample under their feet the 1925 Geneva protocol and the 1972 treaty on the prohibition of the use of toxic chemical weapons.

Particularly, we hope that world opinion and all peace- and justice-loving countries continue to unite and take all measures to bring pressure to bear upon the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the Soviets until they unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan in conformity with the UN General Assembly resolutions. This is the most efficient way to check the dangers caused by the toxic chemical warfare waged by the Soviet and Vietnamese expansionists and aggressors and their accomplices in this region and throughout the world.

CSO: 4212/18

KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SOTH ATTENDS HEALTH REVIEW MEETING

BK301135 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Dec (SPK)--A 1982 review meeting of the Health Ministry was organized in Phnom Penh from 20 to 24 December.

Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, attended the meeting.

Chhea Thang, acting minister of health, presented a report summing up the work done and successes won in the health sector throughout the country. He stressed that with the assistance of the revolutionary power, Kampuchea's health sector has made rapid progress.

Kampuchea now has 1,317 medical-health stations, an increase of 54 over 1981; 94 percent of the communes have at least 1 station; 123 dispensaries are set up in the districts; the number of provincial hospitals is raised to 21; some provinces, such as Kompong Cham and Battambang, have 2 hospitals.

The first part of the repair work at the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Hospital was completed with Soviet aid. The hospital resumed its operation at the beginning of 1982. The number of beds, now 80, will be brought to 120 at the beginning of 1983.

The number of doctors of medicine is 109, or twice that recorded in 1980. The number of pharmacists is 89 against 35 and that of general practitioners is 92 against 48 since 7 January 1979. Kampuchea has 12,280 medical workers, an increase of about 2,000 compared with 1980.

Since the liberation of the country, 181 new doctors, physicians and pharmacists have graduated from the School of Medicine and Pharmacy where more than 1,000 students are studying. Until the end of this school year, there are 2,538 students of medicine or pharmacy in central or grass-roots schools. Technical installations of hospitals in Kandal, Prey Veng, Takeo, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Battambang, Koh Kong, Kampot, Kompong Speu... have been improved.

Seven dispensaries in Phnom Penh were enlarged, including four for general treatment and one for treatment with traditional methods.

Three hundred health stations and a maternity ward in Phnom Penh have been restored. The equipment of the central hospitals and of the pharmaceutical plants has been improved.

The health service gave medical care to 11,820,000 persons. More than 229,850 others have been hospitalized. Vaccination has been given to 5,185,700 persons against cholera and typhoid, more than 253,900 against tuberculosis and 125,660 against polio. The branches of the antituberculous service have been expanded into the districts: 35 of them have their own antituberculous station, totaling more than 780 beds. Antimalarial groups have been formed in the remote and mountainous communes and regions of the country. They studied the blood of more than 480,430 persons and sprayed DDT in various localities. With their assistance, more than 69 model communes and 152 model villages were set up.

In 1982, mobile health groups went to such remote provinces as Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Preah Vihear and Koh Kong to collaborate with local medical workers in providing treatment. Treatment, coupled with preventive measures, has given encouraging results: the cases of vitamin deficiency, diarrhea, physical strain...left behind by the Pol Pot regime are diminishing with each passing day.

Mother and child care centers and their annexes in other cities, provinces and districts and the 718 maternity wards have made great efforts. They have given prenatal consultations to more than 178,400 women and gynecologic consultations to 159,640 others and have delivered 148,100 women.

The three central pharmaceutical plants turned out serums, syrups and medicines in powder, phial and tablet forms. Some provincial hospitals have their own pharmaceutical plant. The use of traditional medicine is spreading. The planting of medicinal herbs and the research on the use and concoction of traditional medicines are being taken care of by the Ministry of Health. The blood transfusion center has recorded some 3,000 givers and has provided a large quantity of plasma to health establishments.

Acting minister Chhea Thang stressed that these successes are due on the one hand to the disinterested aid of the fraternal socialist countries, particularly Vietnam, the USSR, Cuba, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the GDR. These fraternal countries sent in 1982 more than 1,800 tons of medicines and medical equipment to Kampuchea. At present, these countries continue their aid to Kampuchea. One hundred medical workers from fraternal socialist countries are now working in Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union helps Kampuchea to restore the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Hospital and has sent equipment and specialists to Kampuchea, especially to Kratie, Prey Veng, Kompong Som and Battambang provinces.

The international Red Cross and international humanitarian organizations have helped Kampuchea in this field.

The meeting decided to expand health networks to the remotest regions, to accelerate the training of medical workers and to encourage the people to use traditional medicines. It voted on the projects of restoring the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Hospital, the Institute of Biology, the construction of 150-bed buildings of the Antituberculous Institute, the expansion of the Central Pediatrics Hospital in Phnom Penh and of the "17 April" Hospital, and the construction of a creche in the "4 January" Hospital (Phnom Penh).

The Health Ministry expected to build centers for the struggle against contagious maladies in Prey Veng, Battambang, Kandal and Kratie provinces and in Kompong Som City.

The meeting agreed to lend a special attention to wiping out tuberculosis and malaria, to vaccinating the people, particularly the children, against infectious illnesses, and to helping the people build model villages.

CSO: 4219/26

BRIEFS

SAMLOT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES--In November, our comrades in arms on the Samlot battlefield killed 300 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 345 others for a total of 645 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades in arms made and planted 575,000 punji stakes, dug 520 punji pitfalls and set 250 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the Samlot battlefield. [Text] [BK100458 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Dec 82]

PAILIN BATTLEFIELD STATISTICS--Last November, our comrades in arms on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield killed 178 Vietnamese enemies and wounded 231 others for a total of 409 casualties. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 886,000 new spikes, dug 480 new Punji pitfalls and set 200 new automatic bows. Long live our courageous and valiant national army, guerrillas and people on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield! [Text] [BK110616 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Dec 82]

JAPAN'S ABE THANKS KHIEU SAMPHAN--I would like to express my most profound thanks to your excellency for your sincere congratulations on my appointment as minister of foreign affairs. Please receive my best wishes and warm considerations. [Text] [BK150858 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Dec 82]

SOUTH OF ROUTE 5 BATTLES--Last November our comrades in arms on the Sisophon-south of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield killed 219 Vietnamese enemies and wounded 312 others for a total of 531 casualties. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 1.6 million spikes and dug 8,600 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the sisophon-south of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield! [Text] [BK130314 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Dec 82]

SISOPHON AREA BATTLE STATISTICS--Last November our comrades in arms on the Sisophon-north of Route 5-Thmar Puok-Phnum Srok-Preah Net Preah battlefield killed 149 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 172 others for a total of 321 casualties. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 1.2 million new spikes, dug 590 new punji pitfalls

and set 350 new automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-north of Route 5-Thmar Puok-Phnum Srok-Preah Net Preah battlefield! [Text] [BK140502 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Dec 82]

NORTHERN REGION CASUALTIES--Last November, our comrades in arms on the Choam Khsan-Preah Vihear-Oddar Meanchey battlefield killed 113 Vietnamese enemies and wounded 127 others for a total of 240 casualties. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 1.65 million new spikes, dug 850 new punji pitfalls and set 400 new automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Choam Khsan-Preah Vihear-Oddar Meanchey battlefield! [Text] [BK150547 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Dec 82]

INDIAN INVITATIONS TO SUMMIT--The Yugoslavian News Agency reports that on 13 December the spokesman of the Indian Foreign Ministry stated that India had sent official invitations to the seventh nonaligned summit scheduled in New Delhi from 7-11 March 1983. In her letter sent with the invitation, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi drew attention to the seriousness of present political and economic situation in the world, especially the key issues facing the nonaligned countries. The invitations were sent in the name of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Concurrently, she appealed to all member countries to unite and try to make the forthcoming summit a forum where they can actively contribute to peace and development of the world. The spokesman also reminded about the decision to leave the Kampuchean seat vacant before solving the Kampuchea's representative issue which was worked out at the sixth summit held in Havana in 1979. He stated that it is up to the participants to the summit to decide who will represent Kampuchea. India planned to convene a conference at the ambassadorial level on 1 and 2 March 1983. A foreign ministers' conference will be convened for 2 days and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will officially declare open the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries on 7 March 1983. [Text] [BK160443 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 15 Dec 82]

SIEM REAP-ROUTE 6 BATTLE STATISTICS--In November, our comrades in arms on the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield killed 184 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 124 others for a total of 308 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades in arms made and planted 890,000 punji stakes, dug 650 punji pitfalls and set 400 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield! [Text] [BK161133 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Dec 82]

CHHEP-THALABARIVAT BATTLEFIELD RESULTS--Last November, our comrades in arms on the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield killed 110 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 112 others for a total of 222 enemy casualties. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 390,000 new punji stakes, dug 250 punji pitfalls and set 300 automatic bows and

snares. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield! [Text] [BK170916 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 Dec 82]

CENTRAL BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES--Last November, our comrades in arms on the central region battlefield killed 7 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 6 others for a total of 13 enemy casualties. In the production of the primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 845,000 new punji stakes and dug 700 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the central region battlefield! [Text] [BK181234 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 Dec 82]

BATTLE STATISTICS FOR EAST--Last November our comrades in arms on the Ratanakiri-Mondolkiri-Stung Treng-Kratie-eastern region battlefield killed 35 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 19 others for a total of 54 enemy casualties. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 1.378 million punji stakes, dug 870 punji pitfalls and set 500 automatic bows and snares. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Ratanakiri-Mondolkiri-Stung Treng-Kratie-eastern region battlefield! [Text] [BK190240 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Dec 82]

BATTLE STATISTICS FOR SOUTHWEST--Last November our comrades in arms on the southwestern region battlefield killed 62 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 68 others for a total of 130 casualties. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 190,000 new spikes, dug 700 new punji pitfalls and set 290 new automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the southwestern region battlefield! [Text] [BK200312 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Dec 82]

BAKAN-PURSAT BATTLEFIELD STATISTICS--Last November, our comrades in arms on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield killed 68 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 36 others for a total of 104 casualties. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 85,000 new spikes, dug 210 new punji pitfalls and set 160 new automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield! [Text] [BK220839 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Dec 82]

HUNGARIAN MINISTER GREETES BOU THANG--Dear comrade minister, on the occasion of the new year, on behalf of the Ministry of Defense of the Hungarian People's Republic and in my own name, allow me to wish you all the best. We wish you, comrade minister, new and greater victories in your task in the new year, good health and happiness. Please accept our friendly and faithful greetings. [Text] [BK031227 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Jan 83]

PEN SOVAN FATE NOTED--On 6 December 1981, LE MONDE announced that Mr Pen Sovan, then the prime minister and general secretary of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party (PPRK, pro-Vietnamese), had given up his duties "for reasons of health requiring a long rest." This was especially surprising because he had taken a long tour through the western part of the country only a few days before. Since then it was assumed that he had been eased out for various political reasons. The minister of foreign affairs in Phnom-Penh, Mr Hun Sen, recently explained to Japanese journalists that Mr Pen Sovan had had to be replaced because of "mental troubles caused by an overdose of sleeping pills. His condition could not be cured, and he had to be admitted to a hospital in Phnom Penh." This diagnosis implies inability to perform political activities. Things have fortunately changed in Kampuchea since 1979, and "psychiatry" is preferred to blunt instruments to "put aside" leaders who have become embarrassing. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Oct 82 p 3] 8782

BOU THANG VISITS MILITARY REGION--Phnom Penh, 29 Dec (SPK)--The high-ranking military delegation led by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of defense, visited the 5th military region of Vietnam. Minister Bou Thang thanked the Vietnamese officers and combatants for their warm and cordial welcome and hailed the relations of solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of Kampuchea and Vietnam. Minister Bou Thang visited the provincial committee of the VCP and the people's committee of Quang Nam-da Nang Province and visited the museum of the 5th military region, the radio unit in the Son Tra Peninsula and the beautiful sites of the region. [Text] [BK300828 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0428 GMT 30 Dec 82]

CSO: 4219/26

RESPONSIBILITY FOR XIENG KHOUANG WAR DAMAGE LAID TO U.S.

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 20 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Bountham Saignalat: "Xieng Khouang Today"]

[Excerpts] Regular flights from Vientiane to Xieng Khouang are on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and weekends. The editorial and technical staff of SIANG PASASON had prepared to do the base work. They had been waiting in Wattai Airport since 19 November 1982. It was cloudy because of the approaching winter. This prevented planes from flying as scheduled. Our travel schedule was postponed to 21 November, when we boarded the Mi8 airplane to Xieng Khouang.

Xieng Khouang 10 years ago was one of many provinces nationwide that had been wiped out by the U.S. air force in the war. It was bombed with artillery and was wiped out by the Thai reactionary infantry and the Vientiane puppets who were under the command of U.S. advisors in the war. This caused broken homes, and the death and separation of husbands, wives, and children. The ricefields were full of bomb craters; roads and bridges were cut off. In particular, the abusive military operation to save face has deeply buried unending hatred in the persistent and courageous people of Phouan District. Uncounted scars from the war still remain in the land of Xieng Khouang. The bombs from the U.S. B52 planes still leave outlines of craters on the land of Xieng Khouang. The pine tree stumps whose tops were cut off by the artillery shells of the enemy are making new small branches. When we looked from the plane we could see some of the land covered with green grass like a carpet. Some parts still have marshes with water. The bomb craters are dark red. This shows the crimes of the United States and its followers who still owe us a blood debt. Based on the survey of the people in Xieng Khouang and those sitting in judgment on war crimes, the Xieng Khouang area was bombed and destroyed by the U.S. planes with an average of three bomb craters per square kilometer, and one death in every three families. In some families where there were seven people only three survived. In the military operation to save honor, in particular, the enemy emphasized ground fire combined with air fire to completely wipe out those people. The people in Kham District had to migrate and flee to live in Piu Cave and Hang Cave. Still, they were followed by the air force which shamelessly fired rockets into the mouth of the cave. This killed many people. In Piu Cave alone, over 50 people were killed in the blink of an eye, including children, the old, pregnant women, and the handicapped who could not run. In order to

save their defeat the enemy stubbornly seized Phou Nokkok, Phou Kham, and Phou Keua mountains, hoping to cut off the three-way intersection from Kham District to Xieng Khouang, from Kham District to Nong Het, and from Kham District to Sam Neua. This meant killing three birds with one stone. They hoped to be the driving force to control all the area in Ban Ban (Kham District). They used helicopters to send artillery, firing forces, and a battalion of troops stationed on the top of Nokkok Mountain along the mountains stretching to the Nam Mat and Nam Keua Rivers to threaten the people. At that time the people in Gnotkeua Canton had to migrate to live somewhere else. Their homes, the rice in their ricefields, and their pigs, dogs, and livestock were neglected. Their homes were sad and broken. They faced scarcity. Some had to substitute guava for food because they were in the area closed off by the enemy, and going back and forth was difficult. They used nighttime as daytime. In the dark night they would plough the fields, and were sure to arrange guards for the enemies' air [raids] and landings. When there was a signal everyone had to be alert to avoid being destroyed by the enemy.

9884

CSO: 4206/28

VONGKHAMSAO INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 82 p 4

[PRAVDA correspondent Ye. Fadeyev interview with Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Lao People's Democratic Republic: "By the Road of Creation"]

[Text] Vientiane--Today the Lao people and their friends are for the seventh time celebrating the anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. This report describes the present day of the republic and the affairs of the fraternal Lao people.

Recent weeks have been of a sultry humidity rare even for the tropics. Usually following the rainy season, "in winter," the thermometer column here does not rise above 25 degrees Celsius. But now even elderly people do not recall such weather: the downpours have come to an end, but there is a mercilessly scorching sun, running the air up to 33 degrees. But such surprises, which have been recurrent this year, have not made the Lao farmers lose heart. Everything necessary has been done to consolidate the high level of rice harvests of the 2 previous years.

Special attention was paid to agrarian questions at the Third Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Congress held this April. And this was natural. Agriculture constitutes the basis of the Lao economy. The area of irrigable fields has doubled since the victory of the revolution in 1975. The overall amount of cultivated land, however, has increased by one-third. The gross social product in the 6 years has increased 43 percent and national income per capita 40 percent. But the country still has considerable potential for a further upsurge of agricultural production.

There are both successes and new horizons in all sectors of the LPDR economy. The Lao working people are confronted with big and complex tasks. In accordance with the First Five-Year Plan, it is planned by 1985 to have increased the annual rice harvest to 1.4 million tons and to have expanded the vegetable, cotton, coffee and tea areas considerably. It is planned to raise the procurement of timber to 1.6-2 million cubic meters. It is proposed that the gross social product will increase a further 65-68 percent and that the volume of industrial production will double.

As observed at the Third LPRP Congress, these frontiers can only be reached by way of the maximum enlistment of all national resources in the economic turnover and the correct alignment of forces on the economic building front.

"Although the present year's results have still to be summed up, it may be noted even now that our economy as a whole has achieved pretty good results," Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy premier and chairman of the LPDR State Planning Committee, said in conversation with us. "Owing to the weather conditions, the rice harvest will possibly be somewhat below that of 1981. However, thanks to the selfless labor of our farmers, we have managed to avoid losses which could have been far more appreciable. As before, our main attention has been paid to the development of the cooperative movement and to strengthening it. Forestry has also developed. New plantings of valuable species have been carried out on 135,000 hectares. The production of lumber has increased markedly. Power generation is proceeding in accordance with the scheduled targets. The construction workers' efforts have been concentrated on the erection and repair of transport lines, irrigation systems, storehouses, hospitals and schools. Bridges are being installed in priority fashion on the [Namkadin] and Nam Ngun rivers, as is the port of [Konkabau] and a polytechnical school in Vientiane...."

There was a principled discussion at the third party congress, the speaker observed, of the shortcomings and mistakes which had been revealed in ideological-educational work with the personnel. Manifestations of subjectivism in the sphere of the economy had occurred. It was also a question of the fact that certain ministries and departments had become unwieldy and clumsy. Measures were outlined to do away with the negative phenomena and refine party and economic activity.

As Sali Vongkhamsao observed, life itself demands that hidden potential and reserves be found in the system of management of the national economy and that local initiative be developed. In the next few years the country is faced with complex tasks in uplifting the economy and strengthening defense. Their accomplishment will require the precisely coordinated activity of all components of the party and economic machinery and a further refinement of the methods of leadership of the national economy.

Among the priority problems confronting the republic Sali Vongkhamsao cited gradual industrialization, the further buildup of the production forces and the formation and strengthening of socialist production relations. The peasants' gravitation toward collective forms of farming is strengthening. It is assumed that the formation of cooperatives in all the farming areas will be completed, in the main, in the current 5-year plan.

A key factor for the development of the Lao national economy is the creation of a national transport system and also the construction of supply lines to the coast on the territory of fraternal Vietnam. Great attention will be paid to the development of the cities, particularly the country's capital--Vientiane. This will be a prerequisite of a strengthening of the leading role of the working class, whose numbers will have increased by 200,000 by the end of 1975.

Many problems have to be tackled in the field of education and in the health care sphere. It is essential to do away with illiteracy as quickly as possible--currently 7 out of the 13 provinces have done away with this legacy of the past.

"In the sphere of foreign policy," the LPRP Central Committee secretary continued, "Laos will continue to strengthen cooperation with Vietnam and Kampuchea both in the general interests of the three fraternal Indochina states and for the good of each of these countries. The LPDR aspires to an extension of relations with India. We advocate relations with the ASEAN states built on the basis of mutual respect, independence, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

"I would like to dwell particularly on the LPDR's relations with the Soviet Union," Sali Vongkhamsao said. "The number of projects of our cooperation increases with every passing year, as does the volume of Soviet supplies, particularly of machine tools, fuel, construction materials and consumer goods. We are coordinating the national economic plans of our countries for the period 1981-1985. Indestructible friendship with the USSR is a dependable factor of the successful building of the foundations of socialism in Laos. We value highly the support which the Soviet Union gives the LPDR's peace-loving initiatives aimed at an improvement in the atmosphere in Southeast Asia."

...At the time of the national holiday garlands of multicolored bulbs which can be seen from many of Vientiane's streets were lit up beneath the spire of a Lao architectural relic--the ancient [Tkhat Luang] monument. They shine brightly. With the light of the bright hopes and big accomplishments of the fraternal people.

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CSO: 1807/50

CROP CULTIVATION, HARVEST, SALES, TAXES REPORTED

[The following information is extracted from the Vientiane press as noted in the remarks column on the dates indicated in parentheses after each item. The following abbreviations are used: SP = SIANG PASASON, VM = VIENTIANE MAI, KPL = KHAOSAN PATHET LAO.]

<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Nationwide	Ministry of Agriculture reports that 20,900 hectares are planned for dry season rice cultivation (SP 25 Nov 82 p 2)
Vientiane Province	60 percent of rice harvest completed (VM 22 Nov 82 p 1)
Sayaboury Province	Trade service has purchased and/or exchanged for goods 130 tons of rice, of which nearly 20 tons was milled rice (SP 19 Nov 82 p 1)
Saravane Province	Nearly 80 percent of rice harvest is completed (SP 19 Nov 82 p 1)
Paksan District, Vientiane	Paddy harvest is completed. Yields averaged nearly 2 tons/hectare on 11,600 hectares planted (SP 30 Nov 82 pp 1, 2)
Keo-Oudom District, Vientiane	Famers sold or exchanged for goods 243 tons of rice to the state from January-November. Some 19.5 tons were exchanged for good and 224.3 tons were sold (VM 30 Nov 82 p 1)
Vientiane Province	Harvest 85 percent completed on 36,336 hectares (VM 9 Dec 82 p 1)
Houn District, Oudomsai Province	Harvest 90 percent completed on 1,109 hectares of paddy (SP 8 Dec 82 p 1)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Saravane, Khong Sedone Districts, Saravane Province	Farmers have paid 1,281 tons of paddy as tax to state recently (SP 7 Dec 82 p 3)
Ta-oi District, Saravane	Farmers have paid 126 of rice to state as tax recently, exceeding the plan by 6 tons. 31 tons of rice have been sold to the state (KPL 1 Dec 82 p A 10)
Khanthabouli District Savannakhet Province	Completed rice harvest on 11,200 hectares of paddy fields. Weather reported as "not normal" and effort made to avoid losses due to weather (KPL 30 Nov 82 p A 6)

CSO: 4206/36

PAKSAN DISTRICT POPULATION CENSUS, SECURITY, AGRICULTURE CONDITIONS DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 6 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Viengkham Thabousai: "Preparing the Atmosphere in Paksan To Greet National Day on 3 December"]

[Excerpts] Paksan District is in the southern part of Vientiane Province. Route 13 goes from north to south to facilitate things for the people of all nationalities in making their living and in easily transporting their goods. This district's border adjoins 2 provinces, Xieng Khouang and Khammouan, and also Thailand which has a different political system. Thus, it is a strategic location for military, economic, and political reasons. It is an outpost that confronts, the enemy every second.

Paksan District consists of people of many races with 18 cantons, 172 villages, and over 57,700 people who live in the flatland and mountainous areas.

I had an opportunity to interview Comrade Soulin Sivongsa, secretary of the district party committee and also the chairman of the administrative committee for this district.

Comrade Soulin Sivongsa pointed out that concerning national defense and security of Paksan District, that based on the acknowledgement and the observance of the resolution of the Third Party Congress they determinedly applied it to the actual situation in their locality. We already know that the imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries are continually playing tricks to destroy this new phase of the Lao revolution, especially their tricks dealing with the economy, psychology, politics, and the military in order to destroy the construction of the Lao social and economic base. Therefore, the district puts its efforts into mobilizing the people to absorb the party's policies, to expand the aspects of collective ownership, and to organize national defense and mass security, especially guerilla militia and local military forces who firmly cooperate with the government military forces to protect the land as well as the interests of the working people of different Lao races.

Since 1982 the local military forces have been improved in terms of both quantity and quality. Political and military courses are held regularly. The guerilla militia has been improved in terms of organization and political ideology. To strengthen the forces they are trained in fighting tactics and strategy to regularly patrol and maintain peace. The outstanding one of all is

the Na La Canton guerilla unit that single-handedly wiped out and suppressed bandits and spies and maintained peace in the locality. They are their own master.

They are beginning to build total agricultural co-op units. The completed planting areas this year involved 11,600 hectares which exceeded last year's by 441 hectares. There were 5,983 hectares of highland area. On the average the capacity of the wet rice paddies was 1.8 tons per hectare, and 1.3 tons per hectare for highland rice production. It is able to adequately meet the needs of the food supply. In animal husbandry the district attentively guides the people to steadily increase their animal husbandry. This year there are over 25,900 oxen and buffalo district-wide, which includes 4,993 more than last year. There are over 14,800 pigs and over 100,000 poultry.

In politics they use private merchants to contribute materially and spiritually in many different kinds of work. District factories such as lumber mills, a planing shop, weaving, and handicrafts are in normal production. Communications serves the reality of the locality.

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CSO: 4206/24

PAKSONG POPULATION CENSUS, SOVIET, GDR AID IN COFFEE PRODUCTION DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Champa Mai: "Paksong, a District of Production"]

[Excerpt] Paksong District is approximately 1,200 to 1,300 meters above sea level. It has approximately 240,000 hectares, consisting of 4 cantons, 82 villages, 4,130 families, and over 23,800 people, with a total of 18 races. Seventy percent of the Paksong people engage in gardening, primarily coffee bean cultivation.

Coffee in this district is especially tasty and is popular among the people. It also is an important strategic item domestically and in foreign countries.

In 1975 which was the first year for beginning the construction of the new regime, the Paksong people all renewed the coffee cultivation work. First, they started to weed, fix, and dig up and revive the old plantations which had been destroyed in the war. Because of their struggle this year they have as many as 2,500 hectares of coffee area, and the harvest was increased. It is expected that in 1983 the coffee harvest will be as much as 3,000 tons, 6 times more than the 1975 production.

Mr Boulai of the Paksong District standing administrative committee told us that in the near future 1983 the USSR and the GDR Coffee Organization will help Paksong District in techniques for coffee growing. The production capacity will be increased.

Along with coffee cultivation, Paksong also has 60 hectares for cardamom cultivation, and 82 hectares for tea growing. Each year they bring a great deal of income to the Paksong people.

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CSO: 4206/24

SAVANNAKHET DISTRICT CENSUS, SECURITY, FINANCE REPORTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 12 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Petnin Chinda Mani: "Atsapangthong Is Strongly Progressing"]

[Excerpts] Atsapangthong is one of seven districts in Savannakhet Province that has [reached] a new stage in transformation and socialist construction.

Its population consists of two large nationalities: Lao Loum and Lao Theung. There are 13 cantons, 192 villages, and over 64,000 people.

Under the strong guidance of the provincial and district party committees and the attentive struggle of strong cadres and the public security forces, the people of all races district-wide solidly cooperate with different army units that are stationed in their localities to fight for victory. They never let any work go by ineffectively.

The resolve of the cadres is aimed at training military forces in the ranks of the regular forces, regional forces, the public security forces, and the guerrilla militia. They are strong and organized into platoons, companies, and battalions. Meanwhile, they are trained in politics and to carry out their duty to protect their own localities. For example, the Phakkhagna, Kouthin, Nasai, Houai Bang Hinsue, and Phon Ngam Cantons are considered outstanding in building up their public security forces that cooperate solidly with other units to maintain peace so that the people of all races can feel free to make their living.

Trade, banking, and finance within the district are carried out in step at the same time with different sections to push forward in production, to raise the standard of living, and to carry out the obligations to the workers and farmers by having 5 state stores, 17 canton collective stores, and 7 co-op stores. Generally in the distribution of goods, the quantity of state goods that is exchanged with the people has been gradually increased. Each year it pushes production forward and raises the standard of living of cadres, the military, and the people fairly well.

Banking and finance effectively decrease expenses, balance the provincial budget, and control the budget for salaries and disbursing. They carry out the principle of gradually converting the bank into an enterprise, and mobilize and push forward the savings deposits to over 30,000 kip. They mobilized the people and different organizations to open savings accounts with more than 1 million kip. Meanwhile, the district also allowed the production units to borrow 489,474 kip.

SRV-AIDED FOOD PROCESSING PLANT FOR LPA DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 11 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by H. Phomvilaivong: "Dry Food Processing Plant"]

[Text] In order to implement the resolution of the Third Party Congress of the LPRP concerning foreign aid and cooperation based on mutual respect, a school [as published] for dehydrated food production is the first brand-new factory which has just been completed by the Champassak Provincial army [command] aided by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Even though this type of factory is semi-artisan, semi-mechanized, it is a fairly modern production base. It shows the solidarity and sincere cooperation which is the heritage of these two nations and 2 armies that have shared wealth and woe, fighting the same enemies since time immemorial.

On 23 October 1982 there was an official factory handover ceremony in the presence of Mr Thongin Thammakot, assistant secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the administrative committee of that province, Brigadier General Bounheng, assistant chief of the Quartermaster Department, and other important people. Within a short period of only over 4 months, they constructed the factory and also trained Lao combatants and workers to become experts in the actual production. This factory contains 2 machines to produce ready-made food. They trained 18 workers. In a test of the operation they found that they could produce 50-60 kilograms of dehydrated food products per day. The goods brought in for production were soy beans, rice, meat, and other vitamins that can be substituted for rice, e.g., dried sweets which can be stored for a long time. The committee responsible for the factory estimated the production average would be 50-60 tons per year. Major Sin who represented the provincial military command and Capt Nguyen Huu Cao, chief of the SRV experts, together signed documents handing over the [completed] factory construction work in a hard to find atmosphere of fraternal friendship and love.

Generally speaking, this factory is a good base for our army, particularly the Champassak provincial army [command], to become self-sufficient towards advancing itself to be a modern, strong army.

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CSO: 4206/24

XIENG KHOUANG PRICES AND AMENITIES, USSR AID PROJECT REPORTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 22 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Bountham Saignalat: "Xieng Khouang Today: Latsen Settlement"]

[Excerpts] The socialist economic base construction in Xieng Khouang Province is bearing fruit in all districts. A big movie house was built in Phon Savan District. It meets the standard of Xieng Khouang Province, and can hold over 800 people. There are provincial and district stores to see state goods and to exchange raw materials with the people. The goods are those that meet the needs of cadres, soldiers, and the general public. State restaurants give good service to the people, e.g., restaurant no 2 of the Industry and Trade Service in Phon Savan District. We talked with Mrs Boua Von, chief of the noodle soup store. She explained to us that this noodle soup store just opened in early 1982. There are nine female and one male cadres to serve the guests who come here for noodle soup. Everyone says it is good, sanitary, and more delicious than that of the private shops. The prices are inexpensive at 12, 15, and 20 kip per bowl.

Our team was permitted to visit Latsen Settlement which is northwest of the Plain of Jars. When we arrived at the settlement office we were welcomed by Comrade Manivong, first assistant director of the settlement. It was set up in 1976 with funds from the USSR. It is the twin settlement of Yamskoy Settlement in the USSR. At first the Latsen Settlement was under the control of Xieng Khouang Province. Later on in 1979 the province transferred it to the responsibility of the center. Soviet experts helped in technology. The Latsen Settlement has many sections that are combined with the board of directors of the center. There are sections responsible for production. This settlement is now constructing bases for storage, clearing a site for a lumber mill, permanent standard housing for cadres, a water drainage system, and electricity. For the actual production Comrade Manivong related in our interview that the Latsen Settlement can grow rice on the average over 360 hectares; the total area under cultivation is 2,400 hectares. It has raised over 500 special oxen, and a number of goats and sheep. We also had an opportunity to interview Comrade (Soukin Vasily), a mechanical engineering expert from the USSR. He said he came to help Laos, and has been stationed in Latsen Settlement for 5 years. He thinks that the weather in Laos, particularly in Latsen, is similar to that in the Soviet Union. It is nice and cool. He likes the Lao people. They are easy to get along with

and are very easy to understand. For production he said the USSR first had to face difficulties as in Laos because the war destroyed equipment and production was not enough. There were great needs for the people. We have it easier because the weather is proper and there is a lot of land to be cleared. Because of our diligence and persistence, using the correct technology we will obtain a great deal of products. Then we interviewed Comrade Tonmachov Vasili Dmitrivich, 41 years old. He is a doctor for the team of Soviet experts. Comrade Tonmachov said he is a veterinarian. However, when the Lao requested he volunteered to treat both patients and also childbirth cases. In the first 6 months of 1982 they gave out medicine and treated 1,200 patients. The Latsen Settlement has a number of tractors and harvesting machines provided by the USSR. It is a place to experiment with rice cultivation and animal husbandry that grow quickly in a tropical area. We believe that the future of Latsen Settlement will become a root of a true socialist economic production base.

With the solid cooperation between Soviet engineers and Lao workers who are building the Latsen Settlement, it will certainly progress along with its twin, (Yamskoy) Settlement. At the end Comrade Manivong told us that the Latsen Settlement is self-sufficient in terms of rice without wasting the government budget. Moreover, the families of our cadres have increased their vegetable gardens.

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CSO: 4206/28

MONG DISTRICT POPPY GROWING, ROAD CONSTRUCTION, SRV AID NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 25 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Bountham Saignalat: "Xieng Khouang Today: Nong Het District"]

[Excerpts] Nong Het District is southeast of the Plain of Jars in Xieng Khouang. The distance from Phon Savan District to Nong Het is 113 km, and it is only 20 km from the border adjoining the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Nghe Tinh Province).

Comrade Chan Vanna, Xieng Khouang provincial propaganda chief, and Sen Thamavong, chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction of Xieng Khouang Province, confirmed to us that Nong Het was formerly an area with all kinds of wild animals. The Mong in this area do not live alone. They build their villages with houses close to each other within calling distance for protection against fierce animals. Their highland rice farming and poppy growing must be done on land next to each other to avoid being destroyed by animals.

There are many tribes in Nong Het, e.g., Lao Loum, Lao Mong, and Lao Kang [central]. The Mong make up the majority. Nong Het District is divided into nine cantons. In Chong Canton alone there is a combination of Lao Loum and Lao Kang. Sandon Canton has only Lao Mong. Seven cantons have a mixture of three tribes: Lao Loum, Lao Mong, and Lao Kang.

By having the party lead them, Nong Het today clearly has a new face. Route 7 from Phon Savan, Xieng Khouang, passing Nong Het to Nam Kan at the border with Vietnam has been repaired. The war damage was permanently paved with asphalt. Movement back and forth between the city and rural areas is convenient. There are state buses which run regularly from Nong Het, Ban Ban, Kham District, to Phon Savan. This takes only almost half a day. With the help and cooperation of the SRV, (Nghe Tinh Province), the twin province of Xieng Khouang, built a 50-bed hospital and 5 office buildings for doctors, and gave them to Nong Het District. The district office has just been set up. It is a two-story house with five joists gloriously located on Nong Het Mountain. It shows our Lao workmanship. The clothing factory and weaving factory of the district produce effectively to serve the people. The state store is being set up and is close to completion in the western foothills of Nong Het Mountain. It is a fairly large and standard store. Two oxen-raising settlements already have over 300 special oxen and a number of

goats. They are encouraging the breeding of more new oxen every year. Private merchants set up their stores to sell goods as requested by the local people with reasonable prices.

The natural resources in Nong Het are cardamom, stick lac, hard redwood, resin trees, animal bones, and poppy. The people exploit these natural resources to exchange for indispensable household items from the government to use in their families and collective groups. Nong Het's animal husbandry is mostly carried out privately. Based on the incomplete statistics for the district, there are over 3,000 buffalo, over 7,000 oxen in all. Each family raises at least 7 to 10 pigs to a weight of 50 kgs. Goats, chickens, and ducks are increasing.

The living standard of the Mong and other tribes in Nong Het District has been raised. They have more rice than they can eat.

9884

CSO: 4206/28

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO POLAND--Vientiane, Dec 24 (KPL)--Khamta Douangthongla, who has been appointed as Lao ambassador to the Polish People's Republic, on December 16, presented his credentials to Polish president of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski. After the presentation of credentials, the two personalities conducted a cordial and friendly conversation which dealt with the friendship relations and cooperation between Laos and Poland. The newly appointed Ambassador K. Douangthongla also paid courtesy visits to Polish minister and deputy-minister of foreign affairs, to Polish trade minister and to chairman of Warsaw municipality. The Lao ambassador also laid a wreath at the war-memorial in Warsaw. [Text] [BK251702 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 24 Dec 82 BK]

VIETNAMESE FILM SHOW--Vientiane, Dec 23 (KPL)--The military attache of the Vietnamese Embassy to Laos, Col Nguyen Dinh Tran, on the evening of December 21st, organized here a film night marking the founding anniversary of the People's Army of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (December 22, 1944 - December 22, 1982). Present at the ceremony were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the State Planning Committee, Col General Saman Vignaket, secretary of the LPRP CC and head of the party CC's Organisational Commission, Souk Vongsak, member of the LPRP CC and president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association and other members of party CC, People's Supreme Assembly, Lao Front for National Construction and high ranking military and civilian officials along with large number of Vientiane [residents]. [BK251702 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 23 Dec 82 BK]

LAO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TALKS--Vientiane, Dec 23 (OANA-KPL)--The delegation of Laos-USSR Friendship Association and the delegation of USSR-Laos Friendship Association, on December 22, held talks here in view to exchange experiences between the two sides. The Lao side was headed by Mrs Khamsouk Vongvichit, vice-chairman of the Lao association and the Soviet side was led by Masline Vladimir Petrovitch, first vice-chairman of the budget committee for peace of the USSR. During the cordial discussion, each side informed the other on the activities of its association and discussed the future collaboration plan. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 23 Dec 82 BK]

CUBAN MEDICAL EXPERTS--Vientiane, Dec 23 (OANA-KPL)--Four Cuban medical experts have recently been stationed in Vangviang District Hospital (150

km from Vientiane). The local administration of Vangviang on this occasion organized a ceremony to welcome the Cuban experts. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 23 Dec 82 BK]

PRESENTATION OF BULGARIAN INSIGNIA--Vientiane, Dec 25 (OANA-KPL)--The Bulgarian Embassy to Laos, on December 23rd, organized here a ceremony to present insignia commemorating the 1,300th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian state to Lao leaders who have contributed to the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria. Among the Lao leaders who received the insignia were Khamsouk Keola, vice president and general secretary of the People's Supreme Assembly and vice president of the Lao Front for National Construction, Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry and president of the committee for the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria, Sisana Sisan, minister of culture and president of the Laos-Bulgaria Friendship Committee, and other Lao personalities. Nikifor Stoitchkov, national secretary of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and head of the visiting delegation of the BFF, on behalf of the State Council of Bulgaria, presented insignia to the Lao personalities. [Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 25 Dec 82 BK]

SWEDISH-AIDED BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION--A steel bridge constructed across Nam San River in Paksan District, Vientiane Province, was forest development project no 1 with cooperation from the SIDA organization of Sweden. Irrigation company no 2 was the contractor. The construction started at the beginning of February 1982 until now, and 60 percent of the construction has been completed. This new bridge consists of three supports. The first and second supports are each 7 meters high and 7.2 meters wide. The third is 4.5 meters high and 7 meters wide. The length of the bridge is 128.98 meters, and it is 6 meters wide. It can support 40 to 45 tons. This bridge construction is expected to be completed in April 1983. Now the workers of this company are continuously working creatively in order to actively emulate to greet the seventh anniversary of National Day this coming 2 December. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 25 Nov 82 p 1] 9884

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION, FOREIGN CURRENCY EARNINGS--The Lao State Electrification Enterprise has guaranteed its work, so that if we figure from January to October 1982 this enterprise was able to respond to the electric energy needs in industrial work, agriculture, and lighting in Vientiane Province. The total was 66,227,848 kWh worth 774,753,540 kip. Another 460,16[digit missing],148 kWh worth \$21,714,786 was sold to Thailand. [Excerpts] [Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 19 Nov 82 p 2] 9884

UNICEF AID TO PUBLIC HEALTH--Vientiane (KPL): A gift of 4 motorcycles, 5 cars, medical equipment and materials for treatment of drinking water was presented by UNICEF to the Lao minister of Public Health last 30 September. The gift is a part of UNICEF's \$4.97 million aid package to Laos for 1982-86. The presentation ceremony was held by Prof Vannaroeth Rajapho, acting minister for Public Health, and Mr Kul C. Gautam, UNICEF representative to Laos, in the presence of interested Lao officials. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 2 Oct 82 p 2] 8782

UNICEF AID TO EDUCATION--Vientiane (KPL): On 27 October, UNICEF presented to the Educational Research Center in Vientiane a gift package for use in publications by the Lao ministry of Education, Sports, Physical Education and Fine Arts. The gift includes a camera, photocopy machine, and offset printing equipment worth \$495,000. It was granted under the auspices of the 3-year aid program for 1979-81, which totals \$235,000, and the 5-year aid program for 1982-86, which totals \$260,000, both provided to Laos by UNICEF. The presentation ceremony was held by Mr Kul C. Gautam, UNICEF representative to Laos, and Mr Phieng Sisoulath, vice-minister of Education, Sports, Physical Education and Fine Arts, in the presence of interested Lao officials. Speaking to the occasion, Vice-Minister Phieng Sisoulath expressed his most sincere gratitude to UNICEF for this aid, which will make an enormous contribution to Lao publishing. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 9 Oct 82 p 3] 8782

AUSTRALIAN-AIDED REHABILITATION PROJECT--On the morning of 5 November, in the National Rehabilitation Center which is subordinate to the Ministry of Public Health, there was a ceremony to open the new handicraft therapy building. The honored guests in attendance were Mr Meun Somvichit, chairman of the National Social Welfare and Veterans Committee, Dr Vannalet Lasapho, acting Minister of Public Health, and also members of the department committee, institutes, schools, hospitals, as well as representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Planning Commission Committee along with many cadres involved. Mr Philip Frederick Peter, Australian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, honored the ceremony by attending. On this occasion Dr Khampheng Mounghoun, the chief of the medical center for rehabilitation of the disabled, reported that the successful construction of this new building is significant in supporting and expanding many work aspects in order to serve in helping the disabled, to rehabilitate, to facilitate in organizing and training cadres, and to assign work for the disabled. This handicraft therapy building was funded by the Australian Government. The construction started in March 1982 and was completed at the end of October. Its total length is over 30 meters, and it is 4 meters wide. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 8 Nov 82 p 1] 9884

HUNGARIAN RED CROSS AID--Vientiane, Dec 11 (OANA-KPL)--The Hungarian Red Cross, on Dec 10, handed more than 850 kilograms [as received] of medicine and medical equipments over to the Lao Red Cross. Representing the Hungarian Red Cross was its president, Janos Hantos, and the Lao Red Cross was represented by Or Khamliang Phonsena, minister of public health and president of the Lao Red Cross. The Hungarian ambassador to Laos, Janos Zegnal, was also on hand. The president of the Hungarian Red Cross and his delegation left here on Dec 11 after 3-day visit to Laos. [Text] [BK161442 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 11 Dec 82 BK]

SRV BOAT-BUILDING COOPERATION--Vientiane, Dec 13 (OANA-KPL)--The delegation of technicians of the Vietnamese Ministry of Transport and shipbuilding yard led by Vi Hai, director of the material supply department, on December 10, called on Col Khamphao Bounnaphon, minister of transport and post office. The Vietnamese delegation came here to attend the handing over ceremony of boats which were builded [as received] by Vietnamese technicians. The Vietnamese is work out [as received] the 1983 cooperation plan with the Lao Ministry of Transport on boat-building. So far the Vietnamese technicians have assisted Laos to build boats which have the capacity of transporting 100 tons. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT 14 Dec 82 BK]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR 1982--Vientiane, 15 Dec (OANA-KPL)--The 1982 agricultural production in the whole country is considerably satisfactory. This year's rice production amounts to 1,080,000 tons, 5 percent less than the annual target. However the industrial plant and subsidiary production has considerably increased compared to last year's: coffee by 17.6 percent, tobacco by 18.44 percent, peanuts by 16.22 percent, soya beans by 22.34 percent. So far, only in Vientiane Province, there are 145,000 head of cattle, 130,000 pigs and large amount of poultry. [Text] [BK161442 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 15 Dec 82 BK]

HUNGARIAN RED CROSS DELEGATION--Vientiane, 10 Dec (OANA-KPL)--A delegation of the Hungarian Red Cross, headed by its president, Janos Hantos, yesterday arrived here for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Lao Red Cross. The delegation were welcome at the airport by Khamliang Phonsena, minister of public health, president of the Lao Red Cross and a number of officials. The Hungarian ambassador to Laos Janos Zegnal was also on hand. [Text] [BK161442 Vientiane KPL in English 0935 GMT 10 Dec 82 BK]

ATTOPEU INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Vientiane (KPL): Workers for the various Industry Department services have started putting together their program for the second half year. They have produced 19,117 pieces of clothing, sawed more than 200 cubic meters of wood, cut down more than 820 cubic meters of timber, produced more than 660 chairs and 55,351 cubic meters of bricks, among other things, the total amounting to more than 1,840,400 kips. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 7 Oct 82 pp 1-2] 8782

CSO: 4200/262

NO WORRY ON JAPAN'S DEFENSE EXPANSION

BK311327 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] Press reports in Kuala Lumpur say that the Malaysian Foreign Ministry has indicated that Japan's defense expansion does not worry Malaysia so long as the increased defense spending has peaceful motives and does not threaten the sovereignty of countries in the region. A strong and free Japan will in fact be beneficial to Malaysia and the other ASEAN nations, but at the same time Japan must take [words indistinct] of the bitter experiences of all the ASEAN nations at the hands of the Japanese military forces during the Second World War. There is thus an understandable fear in this region of a resurgence of Japanese militarism which ravaged the whole Pacific area in the last war. It is thus understandable why Indonesia and the Philippines have expressed their reservations about a militarily resurgent Japan that should be able to protect its power toward this area. Foreign Ministry sources have also indicated that Malaysia is likely to support Japan's plan to defend 1,000 miles of its sealanes.

This question of a militarily resurgent Japan has been brought up because of the ascension of Yasuhiro Nakasone to the post of the prime minister that had very strong views on defense and this made him a very controversial director general of the Japanese Defense Agency in 1970 until 1971. But what is most surprising is that there is now a consensus among the Japanese people of the need for Japan to assume a greater share of the defense burden. This was not the case hardly a few years ago. Japan had prospered under the nuclear umbrella provided by the United States, and the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty not only protected Japan from potential aggressors it also provided the Japanese government with the excuse to keep its forces at very low level. But the mood in both Washington and Tokyo has changed and in fact the question now is how far will Nakasone go.

The one (?perception) that would impose the strongest influence is the fact that the government's budget has a chronic deficit that was last year responsible for the resignation of Zenko Suzuki. Nakasone may not be able

to find the money to expand, again it must also be remembered that despite the new successes, the Japanese are in the main a pacified people who will rather do business and make money than conduct a war. A modest increase in defense expenditures has thus been forecast.

Then, there is the other even more sensitive issue of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution which states that the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or the use of force as the means of settling international disputes. The Constitution expressly declared that the right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized. Nakasone had opposed this provision when the Constitution took effect in 1947, which earned him the label of a hawk. But the renewed call for a revision with the complete deletion of this clause should not be seen as an attempt by Nakasone to assume a more aggressive posture; rather it is a reflection of the Japanese desire to be fully sovereign and expunge from the Constitution any reference that compromises Japan's true independence. But this proposal has been made at a time when Japan has also stated the desire to expand militarily. (?But that takes) all of Nakasone's political and diplomatic skills to allay the fears that have arisen and to lose ahead.

CSO: 4200/265

MAHATHIR ON FRENCH RULING ON IMPORT DOCUMENTS

BK270903 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, says he hoped France will reconsider its latest directive requiring use of the French language for import documentation in regard to Malaysia.

In an interview with the French News Agency in Kuala Lumpur, the prime minister said seven or eight French firms had rejected export from Malaysia because the forms were not completed in French. The matter was taken up with the French prime minister, Pierre Mauroy, during his recent visit to Malaysia as the government considers it a non-tariff barrier restricting the free flow of trade between the two countries.

Dr Mahathir said Malaysia was not questioning France's right to impose restrictions against any particular country with which it had a trade imbalance. But this should not be done in such a way as to affect Malaysia. He said the French side had promised to look into the matter and Malaysia was grateful for this.

According to the agency, Mr Mauroy explained during his visit that the French ruling, which came into effect this month, merely implemented a 7-year old French law aimed at protecting the consumers.

CSO: 4200/265

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR CALLS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT GAINS

BK011011 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has called on Malaysians to use their energy and the country's resources to achieve a high level of industrial development. This will prevent the raw material market from being manipulated by other countries. In a New Year's message, the prime minister says Malaysian products must be able to compete with those of other countries in the world market. Import substitute industrialization should give way to export oriented industrialization. He points out that to ensure the country's economic stability, Malaysia must depend on both raw materials and industries. Malaysians should love their country and jointly contribute towards its development. They should have pride in the country and work toward making it a beautiful, prosperous, stable and strong nation. The government, on its part, will continue to serve the people with dedication and sincerity at all levels. It will provide leadership by example.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says the nation has adequate resources to achieve its objectives. Therefore, the people must not be negligent in carrying out their tasks. They must not think only of their own interests but also take into account that of the community and the country. The prime minister goes on to say that it is time for Malaysians to reexamine the true meaning of development. They should realize that development means capability in all fields and not just building roads and other facilities.

CSO: 4200/265

BRIEFS

TRADE FAIR SECURITY CHECK--The government will continue to screen local businessmen and companies intending to participate in the Canton Trade Fair in China to safeguard national security. The deputy minister of home affairs, Encik Kasim Ahmad, said this in the Dewan Negara [Senate] today. He adds that these businessmen and companies will have to apply to the Pernas [National Corporation] Sendirian Berhad if they want to participate in the Canton Trade Fair. The applications will be processed by the trade fair selection committee established under the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The committee will then approve the applications which fulfill conditions related to security. [Text] [BK031245 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Jan 83]

NEW JORDANIAN AMBASSADOR--His majesty the king today received the credentials of the new Jordanian ambassador to Malaysia, Maj Gen Majid Al-Haji Hasan, at the National Palace in Kuala Lumpur. [BK221435 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Dec 82 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO GREECE--Malaysia's ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Datuk Ali Abdullah, who is also accredited to Greece, has presented his credentials to President Konstandinos Karamanlis at Athens. [BK221435 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Dec 82 BK]

VIETNAMESE REFUGEES LAND--Kuala Lumpur, 2 Jan (AFP)--Twenty-nine Vietnamese refugees landed in the east coast beach of Kuala Besut late last night, police said. They comprised 14 men, 10 women and five children. Police reportedly seized two M16 rifles and 49 rounds of ammunition from the boat. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0456 GMT 2 Jan 83 BK]

LNG EXPORT TO JAPAN--Malaysia is expected to export more than 6 million tons of LNG [liquefied natural gas] annually to Japan over a 20-year period. More than 1.7 million tons will be exported in the first year, rising to 4.5 million tons by 1985 and 6 million tons by 1986. [BK070627 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Jan 83]

VIETNAMESE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS--The deputy minister of home affairs, Encik Kasim Ahmad, said the presence of Vietnamese illegal immigrants has not affected the nation's security. Their number had decreased to 8,539 from 103,054 in 1979. He said the arrival of such immigrants had also slowed down as a result of efforts by the Task Force 7, the UNHCR office and the Red Crescent Society. [Text] [BK070627 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Jan 83]

BRIEFS

AIRCRAFT FOR PNG--The Papua New Guinea defense force has taken delivery of two more Nomad aircraft provided by Australia under the Defense Cooperation Program. Australian minister for defense Sinclair said this brought to five the number of Nomads provided to Papua New Guinea since 1973. Sinclair said the Nomads would be used for aerial surveys, light transport and search and rescue. [Text] [BK050649 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Nov 82 BK]

CIVIL AVIATION COLLEGE--Australia's minister for aviation Fife will formally hand over the civil aviation training college in Port Moresby to the Papua New Guinea government on 2 December. The ceremony will mark the end of 60 years of Australian involvement in civil aviation in Papua New Guinea. Fife said that Australia will officially withdraw its involvement on 31 December when the civil aviation agency will close. The agency had been operated by Australia since 1973 and Fife said it had concentrated on training and staffing policies aimed at forming a fully nationalized civil aviation network. [Text] [BK050649 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Nov 82 BK]

CSO: 4200/267

PHILIPPINES

MANILA PAPER VIEWS COUNTERINSURGENCY PROGRAM

HK031330 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Jan 83 p06

[Article by Apolonio Batalla: "Counter-Insurgency"]

[Text] In reference to the counter-insurgency program for this year, certain points deserve scrutiny. One point is winning the hearts and minds of the people which obviously has been one of the objectives of the government--as well as of the insurgents.

It is clear that in that struggle for the hearts and minds of the people, the rebels have not won the great majority of the hearts and minds. If they had this would have been a different nation with a different government.

The rebels have won only a few and that very limited victory is manifested in the firefights and occasional acts of terrorism in the provinces.

It is also manifested in the existence of a leadership which directs the overall insurgency program.

Even in the rebel-racked, remote provinces, it has not been established that a worrisome percentage of the population sympathizes with the insurgent cause. It is not farfetched to suppose that in those areas, many people, for fear of their lives, take a neutralist position. But undoubtedly, the majority is for the government because they prefer stability, government protection, and the present way of life.

The government objective of winning the hearts and minds of the people may be interpreted to mean strengthening the faith and confidence of the people in the government and to prevent insurgency from alienating large numbers of people from the duly constituted authorities.

If the objective were to be interpreted otherwise, it might be taken to mean that the government has been thrown to the ropes.

To overestimate the strength of the enemy may have serious psychological effects.

In connection with the counter-insurgency program, it has been stated that an integrated information campaign will be stressed.

Under present conditions, such a campaign is necessary. But the contents of the campaign should be based on facts and there should be no attempt to exaggerate the laudable accomplishments of the government because to do so might hurt government credibility.

On the other hand, there are accomplishments which are not widely known because of communication difficulties.

The aim of government information is to make people believe, not to disbelieve. If they believe their cooperation is obtained. If they do not believe, the cooperation will be at the most given half-heartedly.

The ultimate targets of the information campaign may not be effectively reached without the cooperation of local officials and civic leaders. Therefore, they should be the first targets.

To make them believe not only the strengths but also the limitations of the government should be explained to them. They should be told why such-and-such community project has not been given a push by the national government.

An integrated information campaign, to be effective, must ultimately be a series of dialogues because that is the way constructive information is shaped. After all, it is the realities at the grassroots that shape any kind of action.

Obviously, there are good reasons for mapping out a more effective counter-insurgency program. For one thing, defense authorities have noted a degree of apathy on the part of some local officials. They have also noted some deficiencies in the military aspect of the campaign.

Notwithstanding the reasons, it should be noted that the true perimeter of counter-insurgency is nothing less than the totality of government actions and policies, because the attack is aimed at the whole government, not at particular segments thereof.

It would be useful to keep that in mind because any grievous error in any government agency provides ammunition for insurgency. The more errors are committed, the graver does the military mission become.

For many reasons, our soldiers should be spared the onus that is not of their making.

CSO: 4200/287

ARMY CHIEF ON PEOPLE'S REACTION TO REBELS

HK100116 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Jan 83 p 24

[Text] Balabagan, Lanao del Sur, 7 Jan--Jam Jen Josephus O. Ramas, army commanding general, said today that "If there are elements of society who are distrusted, feared or disliked, they are the insurgents, the rebels, or the advocates of revolution."

This was how Ramas assessed the people's reaction to the rebels' movement in the countryside after consulting with field commanders, local leaders and plain folks during his visits in the field.

He told newsmen that his assessment was also based on official reports of field commanders and dialogues with provincial and local leaders.

The army chief has closely monitored development in the countryside provided by various army networks such as the civic-military operations platoons, army soldier-teachers, checkpoints-turned civil assistance detachments, civic action teams, and information caravans wherein both civilian entities and the military are involved.

Ramas pointed out that "the Filipino people by nature are peaceful and law-abiding that what they fear or abhor is the spectre of revolution or trouble caused by insurgents or rebel depredation."

He said that "except for a few misguided elements who for extreme or personal reason have embraced a cause they themselves regret later, the individual citizen will never trade an institution so tried and hard-bitten and handed down to him by his forebearers."

According to Ramas, the government's counter-insurgency program is designed to showcase the role played by the army soldier in development. This, together with the inherent folkway of the people at the grassroots, he said, is a formidable barrier that the subversives have to overcome in selling their own brand of government.

Ramas said that some people have been hoodwinked to join the insurgents. Others, he said, are intimidated, or forced to join for fear of their lives.

CSO: 4200/287

FURTHER DETAILS OF NEW 'KATATAGAN' STRATEGY

HK220036 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Starting next year, the military will adopt a new counterinsurgency strategy aimed at neutralizing the insurgent leadership and political infrastructure and to deny them access to manpower and material resources. This was disclosed by Gen Fabian C. Ver, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, in an interview last night, eve of the 47th anniversary of the armed forces.

Called "Katatagan," the anti-insurgency plan is in response to the threat posed by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), Ver said.

"The basic philosophy of the AFP's counterinsurgency strategy is to gain popular support or win the hearts and minds of the people," the AFP chief said.

According to Ver, the plan is also anchored on key elements as:

1. Development of the AFP into a well-motivated and people-oriented counter-insurgency force.
2. Separating the active guerrilla from the mass of peasants who are being subjected to communist propaganda or coerced into supporting the communist cause.
3. Keeping the people on the side of the government and involving them in the fight against insurgents.
4. Prevention of insurgency from taking root in threatened areas.

Ver said with the support of the people, the task of locating and neutralizing insurgent infrastructure becomes less difficult.

Under the concept, Ver said, civil relations, intelligence and tactical operations will be maximized. The most important facet of "Katatagan," he said, is civil relations operations. This will be a major weapon to counter the activities of the CPP and other forces fighting the government.

Also present during the interview were commanders of the AFP's four major services, Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos, vice chief of staff and concurrent PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief and INP [Integrated National Police] director general Maj Gen Josephus Ramas, army chief; Maj Gen Vicente M. Piccio, Jr, air force chief; and Rear Adm Simeon Alejandro, navy chief. They also gave their views on Project Katatagan. Two other generals, Brig Gen Salvador Mison, commander of the Eastern Command, and Maj Gen Delfin Castro, commander of the Southcom, also spoke on the AFP's drive against the NPA and MNLF forces, respectively.

CSO: 4200/264

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS OPTIMISTIC ON PHILIPPINE ECONOMY

HK240014 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] President Marcos foresees bright prospects for the Philippine economy in the year 1983. He said there are signs of economic recovery despite the prevailing economic problems. The president based his predictions on several factors, which include new and favorable textile agreements entered by the Philippines with the United States and the European Economic Community. These agreements will increase Philippine textile exports to the \$1 billion mark next year. The president discussed the Philippine economy with newsmen before leaving for Ilocos Norte for the Christmas holiday. He said the Philippines was unusually lucky because certain developments favor our commodities and our economy.

In a related development, Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin reported big gains in exports and foreign investment in 1982. He said indicators showed further export and investment gains next year. According to Ongpin, exports in 1982 exceeded \$1 billion, while foreign investments in the country are expected to be beyond \$2 billion. He also said the lowering of interest rates in the United States favored the Philippines in lower expenditures in serving foreign debts.

The Philippines will have a greater chance of exporting tuna to the United States with the Approval by the U.S. Congress of a bill that would mean lower customs duties for tuna imports by allowing for the quota entry of a bigger volume [words indistinct]. This means that the Philippines will be in a greater position to boost the \$60 million worth of Philippine tuna exports sold in the United States annually. It will also mean that more than 30,000 workers in the Philippine tuna fishing and canning industry stand a good chance of augmenting their income and boosting the Philippine economy.

CSO: 4200/264

ENRILE ON ASPECTS OF SUBVERSION

HK310036 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile urged yesterday the Australian Catholic Commission on Justice and Peace to ensure that its contributions to the economic research projects in the Philippines are not utilized for subversion. At the same time Minister Enrile said the description by the Sydney-based Catholic commission of the alleged military crackdown on religious groups in Samar is grossly misleading and exaggerated. These statements were made by Enrile in a letter to the editor of the Catholic weekly in Sydney, Australia. The letter was in response to a story in the weekly last 28 November concerning the arrest of Catholic rebel Priest Edgardo Kangleon. Enrile explained that the military action that led to the arrest of Kangleon was not against the Philippine Catholic Church but against the Communist Party of the Philippines, which is seeking to overthrow the government.

Regarding the funding of research projects in Samar, Enrile said documents seized by the authorities suggested the Australian contributions could have found their way to the communist rebels in that province.

In a related statement, Defense Minister Enrile expressed concern over the apparently growing infiltration of leftist elements in legitimate institutions in the country. Mr Enrile spoke yesterday before the CEBU Trisectoral Conference being held in CEBU City. At the same time the defense chief disclosed that while there are only a few hard cores in the students, labor, church and professional sectors, there was a seeming proliferation of organizations which had become channels of subversion, agitation and propaganda. Mr Enrile said such developments become highly alarming when viewed in the light of reports that the dissident hierarchy continues to focus on the consolidation of the so-called unified front forces, to undertake a propaganda offensive against the government to cover up their own atrocities and abuses against the people in the rural areas.

Mr Enrile also disclosed that there are reports indicating that certain directives have been issued to subversive cadres to use all possible channels of legitimate dissent for the purpose of realizing this objective.

CSO: 4200/264

PHILIPPINES

CHURCH, STATE LEADERS MESSAGES CLASH

OW011233 Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Manila, 1 January (AFP)--Top Philippine Prelate Jaime Cardinal Sin today said the nation was still surrounded by a "raging economic and political turmoil," placing himself squarely against President Ferdinand Marcos' New Year message that "we have overcome."

The two leaders of the 50 million Filipinos, 87 percent of whom are Roman Catholic, advanced their views in separate New Year messages published in newspapers today. Both had agreed, however, that 1983 would prove a difficult year for the nation.

Cardinal Sin said "if we have faith (in Christ) we will have the serenity of mind and peace of soul that all of us crave (and) the raging economic and political turmoil that surrounds us will not overwhelm us."

In his New Year message Mr Marcos said with "the sobering prospects in the year ahead" what was most needed was "not to lose heart and let divisiveness draw us away from the unity and the resolve we need most critically at this time." The president noted that in spite of last year's difficulties "we have overcome and we have prospered."

"The pall cast by the continuing global economic crisis shall pass and we must make ready to wrest the opportunities that will come with improving economic conditions," Mr Marcos said.

The cardinal said the crisis in state-church relations was an additional burden to Christian Filipinos.

Earlier in the year, he had accused the military of "persecuting" the church as arrests by the military of alleged rebel priests and nuns working with the poor had continued.

"The crisis in the relations between the church and state--and here again I quote the national leadership--may not be so serious, but it is causing some concern among all Filipinos who love their church and who want her to do her work of evangelization without undue constraints," the cardinal added.

CSO: 4200/264

BUSINESS DAY ON 1982 ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK050125 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by reporter Abrino Aydinan: "'82 GNP Growth: Below Expectations"]

[Text] The deepening of the world wide economic recession was reflected in the domestic scene last year. From all accounts and in almost every respect, the national economy's 1982 performance was among its worst in post-independence history: managing to grow but below all expectations.

The government estimates the real growth rate of the economy last year at about 4 percent or slightly over the 3.8 percent in 1981, compared to the 6 percent it had projected. But two private institutions see a record low rate: Private Development Corp of the Phils [PDCP] puts it at 2.6 percent while Center for Research and Communication [CRC]--or more accurately, a number of CRC's economists--brings it down further to 2.4 percent.

The Philippines' balance of payments--in net deficit for a good many years now--deteriorated under the weight of the largest ever trade [word indistinct] the weakening of the net inflow of so-called invisible income. The value of the peso against the dollar dropped by about 12 percent over the year. The external debt continued to rise, while domestic capital formation decelerated. The government's budget deficit stretched from the initial target of P10 billion to anywhere between P13.4 billion to P15 billion at yearend behind an anti-recessionary countercyclical expansion of its expenditures that was not supported with the amount of revenue collection it had reckoned with.

Amid all these developments, production of goods and services slowed down--the gross domestic product was seen to reach a level between P98 billion and P99 billion, at least 2.4 percent (CRC estimate) and at most 2.6 percent (PDCP) over the figure in 1981. (CRC economists are using a 1981 GDP value which is P5,633 below the government's preliminary estimate. Based on the official figure, BUSINESS DAY adjusted their estimate for 1982 according to the growth rate they indicated. The same had to be done with the rest of the CRC estimates of economic indicators. The PDCP estimates for last year are based on the official previous-year figure.)

BUSINESS: That the economy grew positively at all would be a surprise to many businessmen whose woes in the last 3 years of the world recession went from

bad to worse: unarrested drop of sales volumes, financial tightness as collection became more difficult than ever, continued rise in production costs, shrinking profit margins, all of which spelled widespread business losses. Underutilized production capacities have become the order in many industries, where closing shop was more reasonable in many cases than operating at larger losses and retrenchment or outright stoppage of operations have become so common. The hard hit industrial sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and utilities) as a whole sustained a 12.4 percent decline last year.

The hard times were most dramatically felt by the working men in the form of increased unemployment--the number of lay-offs appeared to have actually declined in the second semester but the rate of absorption into jobs of the new entrants to the labor force was trailing the rate of employment termination throughout 1982 by a wider margin than the preceding year.

PDCP and CRC analysts agreed that domestic inflation mellowed but prices of consumer products remained high by yearend. Those from CRC (who had seen inflation rate in metro Manila settle to less than 9 percent by end-1981) think the nation could have experienced single-digit inflation last year--instead of the 10 percent to 11 percent estimated as of December--were it not for the peso depreciation which boosted the cost of importation. Certainly, people felt the pinch with inflation biting into income earned from employment. Real wages in manufacturing, declined from month to month last year by an average of 5.7 percent.

Philippine BUSINESS was keenly aware of the fall in consumers' purchasing power, as it found it difficult, generally, to expand its domestic market. This was all too clear in the countryside where the coconut industry, on which the income of so many Filipinos depends, was rendered prostrate by the vagaries of the world market. PDCP estimates a very weak growth of personal consumption expenditure (PCE) last year at 0.2 percent, although CRC economists see a higher 2.3 percent.

Exports: The market abroad, similarly, did not encourage local production of goods. The prices of the Philippines' major traditional export items went into a headlong drop last year, with the group as a whole taking estimated (CRC) average 20 percent decline and a record 21.7 percent fall in foreign exchange earnings. Export earnings from mineral products plunged by 35.6 percent; sugar and products, 30.2 percent; coconut products, 20.6 percent; and forest products, 12.4 percent. The nontraditional exports also fared poorly--PDCP sees a 0.8 percent decline but the CRC economists estimate a feeble increase of 10.9 percent, the lowest so far. Despite the general picture, however, some export products made good, such as the 22.7 percent growth posted by electrical/electronic products and components that was mainly responsible for the increase of nontraditional exports last year.

The decreased import payments last year was a sure sign of the serious slump of the domestic market and production sector, especially so against the back-drop of tariff and import central liberalization. By the reckoning of CRC economists, imports declined--due exclusively to reduction in volume, consider-

ing the overall increase in price--at a bigger percentage (5.2 percent) than did the exports. Payments on producer goods was lower than in 1981. Oil, which by September made up about 23 percent of all imports, sustained both volume and price (2.2 percent) cutback.

The CRC estimates would have an enlarged foreign trade deficit last year at more than \$2.5 billion or about 15.6 percent over that in 1981. Curiously, PDCP expects a smaller, export-import gap at \$2,068.9 million, compared to that of the preceding year. Squaring off the earnings from export of Filipino manpower and nontrade services as well as foreign investment inflow and foreign loan drawdowns, on one side, with the compensation of expatriate employees here, investment outflow and profit outward remittances of foreign investors, together with payments on external borrowings, on the other side, the country had a net inflow of invisibles last year. But at the estimated (PDCP) \$1,269 million it was 34.6 percent lower than in the preceding year.

For the first 9 months of the past year, payments for imported manpower and services exceeded earnings from such non-merchandise exports by \$659 million. The net inflow of capital and other transfers stood at \$338 million or 2.3 percent less than in the same period in 1981. From the merchandise trade deficit, the net non-merchandise trade outflow, and the net inward transfer, a total current account deficit of \$2,360 million was incurred--39.6 percent worse compared to the year-ago level. However, CRC estimates show a positive balance on current account at year-end, representing a 22 percent growth from the preceding year's deficit.

CRC economists also estimate a 20.3 percent growth of the surplus on the capital account balance over that of 1981. While inward foreign investments surpassed repatriation of foreign capital and Filipino investments abroad, these analysts see a 44.4 percent decline of the net foreign-investment component of the capital account last year. The overall BOP by CRC estimates, therefore, show a \$964-million deficit, almost three-fourths bigger than the 1981 payments gap. In September, the Central Bank predicted a BOP deficit for the past year of between \$600 and \$800, far above the \$500 million earlier set. By December, however, Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata was already quoting something close to \$1 billion.

Government Spending: The government's intervention with the market and economic forces to prime up business activity and the general economy was a massive effort reflected in its unprecedented budget deficit, which PDCP estimates put at a "conservative" P13.4 billion. Government expenditures rose to P41.03 billion as of September, from P34.13 billion for the 9-month period of 1981. But government revenues increased only by 9.4 percent to P29.13 billion, from P26.62 billion. The need to cover the huge budget deficit partly explains the estimated (12.8 percent) growth of the total external debt to P16.729 million at yearend. Apart from the decline in payments for imports of capital goods, a good indicator of the slowdown in business spending last year was the drop in paid-up equity investments in firms. Total capitalization monitored by the securities and exchange commission had decreased by 12.9 percent in the first 8 months compared to that of the same period in 1981. PDCP estimates a gross domestic capital formation last year which was less than in the preceding year.

Viewed against the lowering of credit interest rate from 12.4 percent in 1981 to 10.9 percent, the decline in equity investments last year was doubly significant. The banking system reported higher levels of liquidity--thus, fund availability--but there was an apparent dearth of credit takers from the private sector, despite its complaints of tight credit. The government claimed it had to soak up excess liquidity in the banking system. The Central Bank's international reserves was drawn down to \$2,423 million by the fourth quarter, which was 9.6 percent less than the level of end-1981, partly on account of the government's effort to reduce credit cost. As CRC analysts note, money supply (M1) was made to rise only by an estimated 2.5 percent, but still the interest rate for prime borrowers fell (and those for the nonprime borrowers were maintained at the same levels as in 1981).

The volume of money market transactions increased last year. This could be traced to the softening of the interest rates--the weighted average interest rate declined by 1.02 points in the first 9 months compared to the same period in 1981. But the expansion of the market may also indicate a rise in idle capital.

In the financial system, the stock market suffered the most from the low commodity prices in the world market and poor export performance of local industries as well as the low profitability of business enterprises. The lack of investors' interest in the stock market sent share prices plummeting to lower levels compared to 1981.

The growth of the economy last year came mainly from agriculture, fishery and forestry (which CRC economists estimate to have grown by 2.5 percent); construction (3 percent); utilities (4.8 percent) and such tertiary sectors as transport, storage and communications (3.3 percent); commerce (4.3 percent); and other services (3.9 percent). Mining and quarrying was in an absolute slump (13 percent negative growth), while manufacturing barely grew (0.9 percent).

In real value terms (at constant 1972 prices), the aggregate service sector of transport, storage and communication; commerce; and other areas contributed to the CRC-estimated P98,398 million GDP the largest share of P38,028 million. Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas and water combined contributed P30,710--down from P35,579 million in 1981. Agriculture, fishery and forestry turned in a P25,192--million production share.

As in the preceding 2 years, the balance of income produced outside the country and disbursements made on imported manpower and services showed a net deficit which pushed down the gross national product to P98,589.5 by PDCP estimate. Last year, GNP grew by 2.6 percent, the same estimate given by PDCP for the GDP increase.

There was a bright note in domestic production in the 4 percent growth of services and 2.5 percent expansion of agriculture and its allied sectors. Overall, once CRC economist thinks that buried under the gloomy facade of the economy last year is "some resiliency and liquidity left to go by" which he attributes to agriculture and services as well as to the government's willingness to spend for more than it gets back in earnings.

In the market hours of the crisis, the government instituted certain measures--some practically forced on it, others motivated by foresight and enlightened economic logic--which are bound to bear fruits sooner or later and give some economists reason for hope this year. This would be apart from the predicted bottoming out of the world recession this year whose ripple effect, unfortunately would take some time before it is felt in the Philippine economy. Many economists cite the government's lifting last year of the levy on coconut farmers, which they had been advocating to free a tremendous amount of purchasing power and productivity and the multiplier effect on the rest of the economy.

CSO: 4200/264

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS EXPECTS UPTURN IN ECONOMY

HK051320 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Jan 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday that "becuase we have many things working for us," he expects an economic upturn in 1983.

He told newsmen that many foreign investors have visited the country, committing hundreds of millions of dollars to its development.

Among them was Dr Armand Hammer, president of Occidental Petroleum, a holiday guest of the president and first lady, Mrs Imeloayr. Marcos, who considers the Philippines a potential distribution center for coal ciming from China.

Mr Marcos said that another investor pledged to invest \$100 million in the next 2 years.

He said that to draw investors, a study is being made on incentives for investors in special areas, such as tax waivers, guarantees against paralyzing strikes, availability of air transport and communications facilities for modern industry.

He said he would press for the implementation of programs which provide the foundation for the modernization of the economy and the "complete normalization of our political organizations."

He said that agriculture, industrialization, exports and involvement of the people in economic modernization are the basic requirements for a successful economy.

The country, with the exception of some dairy products and animal feeds, is self-sufficient in food, he said. The intensified yellow corn production will solve the animal feed problem this year, he predicted.

He said the country is also upgrading its marine industry with the stepped-up production of prawns, shrimps, oysters, and lobsters.

A balanced agroindustrial economy would come with the establishment of the 11 industrial projects as well as small and medium-scale industries, he added.

CSO: 4200/264

PHILIPPINES

VIRATA, ENRILE ON ECONOMIC, SECURITY IN 1983

HK100044 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata said yesterday the country's economic recovery will begin in April or May, and the whole of 1983 will be a year of economic upswing for the country. This suggestion was made by Virata in an address to the conference of central Visayas' leaders in Cebu City and in an interview with the magazine OBSERVER. He said Philippine economic recovery will go along with the world economic revival, particularly in the United States, Canada and Japan. Mr Virata said the Philippines can expect a growth rate of between 3 and 4 percent in 1983 compared to the 2.6 percent growth last year. He also assured that the Philippines can manage its foreign debts of some 16 billion pesos [as heard]. According to Prime Minister Virata, the Philippines is one of the countries which have control over their external debts. He also expects inflation in the Philippines to stabilize further from 9.4 percent in 1982.

In the same interview with OBSERVER magazine, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the government is on top of the security situation. He said there is no need to worry about supposed signs of civil war being bruited about by the opposition. The defense minister stressed the Philippine Armed Forces can handle the worst foreseeable situation. He singled out the Philippine Communist Party and its New People's Army as the biggest problems the Philippines will continue to face. However, he emphasized that they are not threats any more to national security and they can be coped with by containment strategy.

CSO: 4200/287

PHILIPPINE 1982 EXPORT EARNINGS DECLINE

HK060139 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] The country's foreign exchange earnings from shipments of both traditional and nontraditional exports during the first 9 months of 1982 dropped by 13.5 percent to \$3,797.741 million from \$4,391.038 million, Central Bank figures showed.

Generally, lower export earnings during the period could be traced to the slump in world trade and industrial production, coupled with the high cost of money which dampened demand for raw materials and finished goods.

The United States remained the country's top trading partner and the premier outlet for Philippine exports. During the period in review, the U.S. absorbed 31.48 percent or \$1,695.365 million of the total export earnings. This however registered a decline of 11.09 percent compared with the year-ago earnings of \$1,344.494 million.

Likewise, data showed that shipments to Japan, the country's second trading partner dropped by 12.59 percent to \$842,200 million from \$963,524 million last year as demand for some of Philippine products stagnated due to recession.

Furthermore, the increasing restriction imposed by the Japanese Government on banana exports in order to protect its own tropical fruit industry pulled the export earnings down.

Foreign exchange earnings from the European economic community, in the meantime, registered the biggest 26.77 percent decline. From 1981 earnings of \$693,986 million, 1982 earnings dropped by \$185,822 million to \$508,164 million.

Exports to this trading bloc dropped as a result of the growing protectionism in some members of the community.

Meanwhile, trade with 'other countries' registered an 18.53 percent rise from \$303,518 million during the January-September period last year to \$359,758 million in the same period this year.

CSO: 4200/264

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS, PETROLEUM CHIEF DISCUSS FUTURE PROSPECTS

HK030430 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The Manila Harbor will be used as a transshipment point for Chinese coal. This was agreed upon in principle by President Marcos and Dr Armand Hammer, owner of Occidental Petroleum, one of the biggest coalmining concessions in China. Dr Hammer also discussed with the president the possibility of having the Philippines engage in coal operations on an equity basis in the United States.

As a transshipment point, the Manila Harbor is being used by Australia and Brazil. It is considered as the finest deepwater port in the world. Correspondent (Bert Asuke) has a report on this:

[Begin (Asuke) recording] Dr Hammer disclosed that he discussed with the president the possibility of the Philippines engaging in coal operations on an equity basis in the United States. He expressed the hope with this arrangement would ensure a steady supply of high-grade coal and hasten Philippine energy independence. Dr Hammer also assured the first couple that with so many opportunities, he intends to devote a large part of his time helping them and the Filipino people. He also said that it is an opportunity to help the Philippine people. He also said that it is an opportunity to help the Philippines not only from a humanitarian point of view but for the security it would mean for the United States, as well as to have the country become energy-independent.

The president said that he was satisfied that arrangements with his company for the drilling and processing of oil have gone faster than expected. He expressed that this arrangement with Occidental Petroleum and Cities Service, its subsidiary, would increase the utility value of the local refineries, which have been operating below full capacity lately. [End recording]

CSO: 4200/264

BRIEFS

MNLF NO LONGER SUPPORTED--The Moro National Liberation Front at present is nothing but a group composed of a few demoralized rebels in the south, Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo N. Espaldon disclosed yesterday. Espaldon said Muslims in Mindannao no longer support the MNLF and will not accept the idea of secession espoused by the rebels. "Only the misguided rebel leaders based abroad continue to advocate secession," Espaldon said. He also lambasted the MNLF for its nefarious activities and said the "ummah," the Muslim citizenry, now curse them for "being responsible for the suffering and destruction of the south." The Muslims are satisfied with the autonomy granted by the government, Espaldon added. It was gathered that the Muslims' shariah courts will soon be set up to upgrade their madrasah educational system. To resolve the Mindanao conflict, Espaldon said the government has intensified development projects in the region. [Text] [HK271310 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 24 Dec 82 p 1]

NEWSPAPER EDITOR SHOT DEAD--The crusading editor and publisher of the weekly newspaper NATIONALIST GUARDIAN in Zamboanga City was assassinated yesterday. The victim, (Prosperio Doktor), was shot dead by two men armed with .45 calibre pistols in broad daylight on the crowded (Guardia Nacional) street in Zamboanga city's commercial center. (Doktor) and a companion, (Tomas Elida), were about to enter the Zamboanga city avenue commercial center when they were approached by the gunmen, who shot him at close range. The motive for the killing was not immediately ascertained, but there are suspicions that (Doktor) was liquidated because of his daring exposes of anomalies in the newspaper. According to witnesses, the killers fled on foot and lost themselves in the crowd. Ninth PC [Philippine Constabulary] regional Commander Brig Gen (Sereno Bueno) ordered Zamboanga District Commander Maj (Doming Unga) Jr to come up with leads to the killers in 48 hours. He also ordered a thorough investigation and an all-out hunt for the assassins. [Text] [HK290015 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Dec 82]

PESO DEVALUATION RULED OUT--Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya ruled out yesterday a major devaluation of the Philippine peso. He said the currency will instead be allowed to gradually depreciate in the exchange rate against the U.S. dollar, because a major devaluation will result in artificial over-value of the exchange rate. According to Laya, the foreign exchange reserve is \$2.5 billion, which does not warrant a defense of the peso rate. He said the peso rate at the year's end is 9.02 to the dollar, reflecting a de facto devaluation of 11 percent from the 8.20 level last year. [Excerpts] [HK310044 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 30 Dec 82]

CHURCH-MILITARY COMMITTEE--The government is against a proposal to expand the Church-military Liaison Committee. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile based this government position today, saying the committee was formed merely as a consultative group. A 9-page letter to this effect, released by the government, answered point by point the aide-memoirs submitted to the minister of national defense by the Catholic bishops conference of the Philippines. Instead, Minister Enrile suggested that the Church-military liaison body be strengthened among the grassroots level. [Text] [OW311309 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 31 Dec 82]

JUSTICE MINISTER DEFINES SUBVERSION--The justice ministry has come up with a clear-cut definition of subversive organizations. At the same time Justice Minister Ricardo Puno said, these groups are outlawed under presidential decree [PD] 885, as amended by Batasang Pambansa Bil No 31, and PD 1736. [Begin Puno recording] The law defines a subversive organization or association as any association, organization, political party or group of persons organized for the purpose of overthrowing the government of the Republic of the Philippines or for the purpose of removing from the allegiance to that government or its laws the territory of the Philippines or any part thereof, with the open or covert assistance or support of a foreign power, or the open or covert support of a foreign source of any association, group or person, whether public or private, by force, violence, terrorism, arson, assassination, deceit or other illegal means. [End recording] [Text] [HK310415 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 31 Dec 82]

ARMED FORCES' ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED--On peace and order, armed forces chief of staff General Fabian Ver has said 1982 was a better year for the armed forces of the Philippines. He said the military had foiled a new attempt by subversive elements to destabilize the government. General Ver said 2 top communist leaders were killed in encounters with government troops and at least 15 other top communist leaders were captured last year. The two top communist leaders killed were Mindanao Communist Party Chairman Jopson and renegade Priest Agatep, who was a top communist leader in the north. General Ver also noted the success of military intelligence work, with the cooperation of the people. [Text] [HK030038 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Jan 82]

MORE INCENTIVES FOR OIL-DRILLING--President Marcos yesterday announced the signing of a decree giving more incentives to oil-drilling in order to revitalize interest in this field. The signing of the decree took place during New Year's eve celebrations at Malacanang. It was witnessed by hundreds of guests, which included Bavarian Chief Minister Franz-Josef Strauss and Dr Armand Hammer, the chairman of Occidental Petroleum. Dr Hammer said that with the new incentives in the decree, Occidental Petroleum and City Service are determined to make the New Year a great year for the Philippines. President Marcos said that this system has succeeded in producing several discoveries and three producing oilfields. The new incentives, he said, will revitalize oil exploration and drilling, particularly in deep-water areas. [Text] [HK020310 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0230 GMT 2 Jan 83]

SEVEN TERRORISTS KILLED--Government security forces killed 7 communist terrorists and arrested 30 others throughout the country during the weekend. Authorities today said the seven were killed in encounters in Camarines Norte, Iloilo

and Butuan City. Those captured included (Apolinar Ladac), said to be the leader of a group of new people's army units operating in five towns of Camarines Norte. The other 29 were captured in separate operations launched by the military in Agusan, Butuan City and Bukidnon. [Text] [HK030828 Manila Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Jan 83]

UPSURGE OF NPA ATTACKS--Military authorities reported an upsurge in communist New People's Army [NPA] terror attacks in the last 5 days. Eighteen persons were reported killed, including five NPA terrorists, two barangay captains and a businessman in NPA rampages in Albay, Zamboanga Del Sur and Butuan City. The attacks also resulted in the wounding of 31 persons, including a 3 month-old baby. [Excerpt] [HK050031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Jan 83]

ARMY CHIEF REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS--More than 1,500 insurgents have surrendered and have returned to the government fold since the Philippine Army conducted civil-military operations. This was reported today by army Commander Josephus Ramas to armed forces chief of staff General Fabian Ver. Details from correspondent (Jun Francisco): [Begin (Francisco) recording] Civil-military operations, General Ramas said, are an integrated defense and civil relations program jointly implemented by both civilians and the military, complementing letter of instruction Katatagan. With the implementation of civil-military operations, the report said, the army was able to encourage a great number of rebels and sympathizers to return to the fold of the government and support its various programs. The rebels have now settled permanently in the resettlement areas provided by the army and various cooperating government agencies. General Ramas also said that during the past year the army has rendered medical and dental treatment to some 165,000 patients, completed 144 kilometers of paved roads, relocated and aided 5,699 people to better places, and put up power distribution and transmission systems in various parts of the country, like Cagayan Valley, Quezon-bicol area, Leyte and northern Samar, Mindanao, and many other places. He also disclosed that more than 1 million men were trained through the army's various training schools. [End recording] [Text] [HK070428 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Jan 83]

MUSLIM Minister ON MINDANAO PROBLEMS--The government will intensify further its program to bring about lasting peace in the southern Philippines. Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo Espaldon blamed rebel leader Nur Misuari for the delay in achieving normalcy in the region. Espaldon said, if it were not for Misuari, there would be no more fighting in Mindanao now. More on this from correspondent (Jun Guzman): [Begin recording] The Muslim affairs official also said that there are two root causes of the Mindanao problem. First, it is an Islamic problem inherited from our colonial past, he said; and second, it is a communications gap between the central government and the people in the south. To solve the Mindanao problem, Espaldon commented, these root causes must be extirpated in the context of the environment under which they emerged. Espaldon also revealed that the Muslims are now satisfied with the autonomy they enjoy in the south. [end recording] [Text] [HK100418 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Jan 83]

SINGAPORE

LEE SPEECH FOCUSES ON NEED FOR POLITICAL CHANGE

BK230446 Hong Kong AFP in English 0257 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Singapore, 23 Dec (AFP)--Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has warned that a new team of political leaders must be ready to take over the reins of power by the end of this decade or Singapore would be in trouble.

The veteran leader also admitted the need for opposition members in parliament which has been dominated by his People's Action Party (PAP) since this island's independence.

Without opposition members, the younger team of the ruling PAP leadership would have no sparring partners to keep them fit and agile, said Mr Lee.

He was speaking in his capacity as PAP secretary general at the party's annual conference here on November 15. The text of his speech at the closed-door session attended only by party cadres was published in the party's journal, PETIR, today.

Mr Lee said the election of Workers Party Secretary General J.B. Jeyaretnam 13 months ago as the first opposition member of parliament since 1966 had turned out to be "not a bad thing for the PAP."

"I have come to the conclusion that we have to ensure that several better and more intelligent opposition members are in parliament," he said. "Without opposition members the younger team has no sparring partners. They need real sparring partners to keep fit and agile. We may have to make some changes to bring this about."

He did not elaborate on what changes he had in mind.

Stressing the need for political self-renewal, Mr Lee said that the PAP "old guards," who had taken Singapore into independence and ruled since then, "will not be fulfilling their duty just by hanging on to power."

He warned: "Unless we throw up men of ability, dedication and drive, men who can make the party and younger leadership relevant to the Singapore of the 1990's, Singapore is in trouble."

The 59 year-old prime minister, who has been in power for 23 years, said the handover would not take place immediately but could not be delayed too long as the core of men who had led the party since 1959 were not indestructable.

Explaining his testing of younger men in government positions, Mr Lee said it was his duty to find out quickly whether a person responsible for the fate of more than two million Singaporeans had it in him.

Mr. Lee said that at 65 most chief executives of big corporations stepped down.

"One can stretch it a few years with political leaders. But for how long? (Soviet leader) Brezhnev went on till 75. Was it wise?"

He said, "The years I have left are best spent on testing and getting better men to take over the task, not hanging on."

And he concluded: "When the younger team has weathered their first crisis, on their own, you and I will breathe easier because we shall know that they can see Singapore through another 20 years."

CSO: 4200/286

THAILAND

BORDER INCIDENTS IN CHANTHABURI, TRAT REVIEWED

BK261430 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Cap Manat Pinkulabut of Chanthaburi-Trat operational command has reported on the border situation over the past month in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces. According to him, during the period two soldiers of the Vietnam-Heng Samrin forces, Private (Chau Anh Tho) and Private (Au Sanh Loc), both 25 years old, defected to Thailand. From a preliminary interrogation, they disclosed that a 107-mm rocket base had been set up in Kampuchea opposite Ban Bung Chanang Lang, Pong Namron District, Chanthaburi Province. They said the Vietnam-Heng Samrin forces are facing difficulties, including a shortage of food supplies and a high rate of sickness among soldiers.

An intrusion into Thailand by the other side was reported on 7 December in Ban Sai Daeng, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province. The intruders launched sniper fire on a minibus while on its way from Ban Hat Lek to Khlong Yai District. They used RPG rockets, M-79 grenade launchers, grenades and rifles in the attack. Two bus passengers were killed, three were seriously injured and eight slightly injured. The vehicle was damaged. According to Capt Manat Pinkulabut, it is believed the intruders were soldiers of the Heng Samrin forces and the group of Thai in Koh Kong, which is a group of about 80 armed men with a stronghold inside Kampuchea opposite Ban Sai Daeng. Those who were present at the incident said they heard them speaking in Thai while ordering the retreat. From the inspection of the scene after the incident, the authorities found a grenade safety pin, RPG rocket fragments and AKA ammunition magazines.

CSO: 4207/51

PRC POLICY TOWARD KAMPUCHEA VIEWED

BK161017 Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 13 Dec 82 pp 34-36

[Article: "China's Policy: The Winner is the Alliance"]

[Excerpts] Following the visit by Thai Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, high-level PRC government leaders had the opportunity of welcoming another guest, Son Sann, the former Khmer Serei leader, better known now as prime minister of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, with the Khmer Rouge of Khieu Samphan and the Moulinaka movement of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as coalition partners. Son Sann wanted the visit to improve relations between his faction and the Chinese government because, compared with the Khieu Samphan or Prince Sihanouk factions, the Son Sann faction's relations with China are far from close. Another important aim of Son Sann's visit was to request Chinese support for CGDK. Certainly Son Sann wanted to get assurances from China that his faction would get an amount of assistance equal to that received by the other factions in the tripartite coalition.

It is worthwhile discussing China's policy regarding its assistance to the Kampuchean resistance forces fighting against Vietnam and in what forms the assistance is made. It is important to understand the trend in this matter, especially for Thailand, because we have a common border with Kampuchea. In order to prevent danger to our country, we must try to find out the origin and source of the problem threatening our national security.

Secretary general of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang told Gen Prem Tinsulanon during his recent visit that China does not seek interests or hegemonistic power over Kampuchea. This is the terminology used by all powers--the USSR, the United States or China--whenever they interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. China realizes that although a coalition government of the Kampuchean resistance forces fighting against Vietnam was set up in June, the two other factions in the coalition are reluctant to team up with the Khmer Rouge which, with China's backing, was once in power in Kampuchea before being ousted by Vietnamese forces in January 1979. The statement by the Chinese leader shows that China sees the rift within the tripartite coalition whose establishment was the result of hard work by China and ASEAN members.

Before the CGDK could be established, China learned a lesson from its failure in supporting the Khmer Rouge against the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin puppet regime. In order to regain its influence in Kampuchea, China must get the three factions to unite in an effort to oust the Vietnamese influence in Kampuchea. On this, it must be said that China has achieved excellent success in convincing the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand, to play a major role in the formation of the tripartite coalition, an effort which resulted in a success. It is therefore now a direct duty of China to provide assistance to this coalition government so that it will be able to drive the Vietnamese forces out of Kampuchea.

China must be fair in providing assistance to the three Kampuchean factions. If China gives assistance to the Khmer Rouge faction alone, the Khmer Serei group of Son Sann and the Sihanouk group will be upset. Moreover, by so doing China would lose its credit among the ASEAN nations. The ASEAN bloc could also withhold all support given to the Kampuchean coalition government. This is against the interests of China. No longer would China be able to solicit service from the ASEAN nations and no longer would it be able to restore its influence in Kampuchea. The best way for China is therefore to provide assistance to the three factions equally. However, China cannot help treating the Khmer Rouge as its favorite because the Khmer Rouge faction of Khieu Samphan is far stronger than the other two factions. The Khmer Rouge faction has a far better chance than the other two to set up a government in Kampuchea following the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from that country.

Nevertheless, China would not discriminate against any of the factions able to set up a government of Kampuchea. This is because China does not consider that it has a special obligation to any group in particular. For China, the winner would be the alliance. Unlike in the past, China is now not pouring a huge budget into Kampuchea. China is instead watching developments in order to see which of the three factions will be the winner. China will then concentrate on support for that faction in order to pave the way for reestablishing its influence in Kampuchea in future.

During the Thai prime minister's trip to the PRC in late November, the Chinese government repeatedly assured the Thai government that it will not give assistance to communist insurgents in Thailand. This is not out of China's affection for Thailand as some of our leaders thought, but rather because China at present is heavily burdened by its assistance to the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea. China therefore has to stop giving assistance to Thai insurgents temporarily. Another factor is that China still needs Thailand's help in solving problems caused by the refugees from Kampuchea and regarding its support for the resistance forces of the tripartite coalition fighting against Vietnamese occupation. One should realize that if China regains power in Kampuchea, Thailand's security will be at stake but maybe by that time it will be too late for Thailand to defend itself.

Since the situation is still not that bad, is it not the right time now for some of our capable leaders to stop being fooled by those lies? Otherwise, we will stand to lose our democracy entirely.

CSO: 4207/51

THAILAND

REPORTS INDICATE CPT HEADQUARTERS MOVED TO SOUTH

BK241022 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 24 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] According to special branch police commander Police Maj Gen Ophat Rattanasin, he has received reports for the past few months that the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] will move its command headquarters to southern Thailand, possibly to Surat Thani Province or to an area bordering Trang, Satun and Phatthalung Provinces. This move is expected to be completed in early 1983, providing the CPT does not change its mind.

Ophat said CPT's idea of moving its headquarters to the south began after its fourth congress which took place during March-April 1982. One reason for the move is that CPT strength in the north and the northeast has decreased markedly. The CPT could not move its headquarters to Tak Province because of vigorous government suppression campaigns there which have forced it to allow its masses, numbering several thousands, to surrender to the government.

Regarding the Voice of the People of Thailand, Ophat said the station was earlier located in Pua District, Nan Province, but has since moved. Possible locations of the station are near the Burmese-Lao border and the Burmese-Chinese border--in the areas under influence of the pro-Chinese Burmese Communist Party. Another possible site for the station is in Kunming, China. Ophat said the Voice of the People of Thailand broadcasts in morse code and is relayed by stations which, so far Thai intelligence sources have not been able to identify.

A high-level army source has informed MATUPHUM that the CPT has already moved its headquarters to Surat Thani Province--in the jungle deep behind Camp 508 where the government forces have yet to be able to penetrate. The CPT chose this location because Surat Thani is still where it has the strongest operational zone.

CSO: 4207/51

ATHIT ROLE IN PROTESTS PRAISED

BK011200 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 19-25 Dec 82 pp 14, 15

[Excerpt] On 20 November, 5 days after students of Thammasat and Ramkhamhaeng universities began their protest against the new busfare hike, Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, in his capacity as director of the Bangkok peace-keeping force, decided to emerge from his stronghold together with a number of military officers to visit the protesters in front of Government House with "compassion."

A student asked General Athit: "Will the busfare be reduced (from 2 to 1.5 baht)?" General Athit said it was not impossible, adding: "Hopefully, the government will find the right option."

After Prime Minister Prem returned from abroad that evening, the government announced the busfare freeze.

The protest was staged amid the tense situation under which the government repeatedly declared it would not bow to the demand of the students. Moreover, many people in the government, including the government spokesman, made arrogant comments and adopted a provocative attitude toward the protesters. However, after the "compassionate visit" of General Athit, the situation was changed almost "immediately."

This is the first time that General Athit projected this positive image and gained faith among students. It was his own initiative. He was ordered to do this kind of job once 25 years ago [when students of Chulalongkorn University held a demonstration against a rigged general election].

"Dear student sons, I, in my capacity as director of the Bangkok peace-keeping force, have closely followed developments of this matter with concern," General Athit addressed a group of students from "up country" who were rallying in front of Government House at about 0100 on the cold morning of 13 December. At that time, General Athit went to visit students who had shaved their heads and were fasting to protest the appointment of the new rector of Khon Kaen University.

The students came to Bangkok by train and staged the protest for 5 days before General Athit "visited" them and solved the problem for them. He then provided buses to send the protesters back to Khon Kaen Province. Some 2,000 cheering students departed and chanted: "Father Athit."

General Athit stepped in to solve the problem for the students who were staging the protest amid the cold weather while the government was turning away from them and even accusing them of being communist sympathizers. It is not surprising why these youths should call him "Father Athit."

A political observer pointed out that there are differences between General Athit and Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat. Sarit gained student support from a single incident, a political conflict which took place 25 years ago when students had trouble with politicians in the camp of Police General Phao Siyanon.

Both Field Marshal Sarit and General Athit rose to fame because of their ability to suppress rebels and reached the summit by timing their activities right. They are more politicians than military men. At present, the country is different from what it was 25 years ago when there were not so many problems. The problem of Khon Kaen University is commonplace on every campus. We will have to wait and see if General Athit will be able to gain more "favorite points" from students or not.

It is certain that during the next 6 months before the general election both political parties and "powerholders" will try to compete with each other to solve various problems for the people in order to gain "popular support." The political games in front of Government House will continue with players from different groups.

It should also be noticed that "government officials" also participate in the contest for "popular support" with political parties and "powerholders." Village scouts and defence volunteers were mobilized to oppose the protest of Khon Kaen University students. There are not just two political factions in Thailand as there were 25 years ago. As political games in front of Government House continue, the people have come to realize that "the government leader" has become weaker.

Today General Athit is called "Sarit junior" or even "Father." We will have to wait to see when "Pa Prem" is called "Grandfather" because of his old age.

CSO: 4207/52

THAILAND

'VOFA' SCORES INDIAN STAND ON KAMPUCHEAN SEAT

BK171406 Bangkok VOICE OF FREE ASIA in Thai 1000 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Special Report: "Wrong Attitude of India, One of the Leading Nonaligned Countries, Toward the Kampuchean Problem"]

[Text] Dear listeners: India announced a couple of days ago that it is not inviting Kampuchea to the nonaligned conference it will host in New Delhi next March. It claimed the problem of the representation of Kampuchea as the reason. India has thus ignored the fact that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as its president, has won an overwhelming vote from the United Nations as the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea and that the Heng Samrin regime is a government set up with the support of foreigners through the use of arms in blatant violation of international law. Prince Sihanouk himself is the only founding member of the nonaligned movement who is still alive, and he should therefore be given the honor of addressing the nonaligned conference to be held in New Delhi.

Such an attitude adopted by India in an effort to block the CGDK from participating in the nonaligned conference has drawn widespread criticism from diplomatic circles and justice-loving people.

The Singapore NEW STRAITS TIMES [as heard] has come out with a criticism of India. It said India is using the same methods Cuba used during the previous conference, when Cuba was trying to have the nonaligned members decide by consensus to leave the Kampuchean seat vacant at the nonaligned conference. The NEW STRAITS TIMES said that although India is giving a more sophisticated reason than Cuba, India and Cuba do not differ much in their attitude toward Kampuchea. The paper noted that India's statement at the most recent UNGA session is proof that it still clings to the lie that the Heng Samrin puppet regime is the legitimate representative of Kampuchea, despite the fact that the regime was set up without approval of the Kampuchean people and could not bring the situation in Kampuchea under control. The NEW STRAITS TIMES warns that sooner or later India must realize that such behavior on the part of India is unworthy of a great country and it constitutes a betrayal of the principles of the nonaligned movement, of which India is a founding member.

CSO: 4207/51

THAILAND

BRIEFS

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION--Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon yesterday inspected the production of crude oil from Lan Krabu Well in Kamphaeng Phet Province. He was satisfied with the well preparations covering all stages of production, from drilling and storage facilities to transportation of crude to Bangkok. The crude oil pumped since yesterday will be transported to Bangkok early next month for refining. The crude oil, produced at the initial rate of 5,000 barrels per day, will be sold at a provisional price--half of it will be sold at \$25.5 per barrel, the price proposed by the government, and the other half at \$32.18 per barrel, the price proposed by the Thai Shell Company. The volume of production will be increased gradually until it reaches 20,000 barrels per day by the end of 1984. [BK251622 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 21 Dec 82 BK]

SRV ENVOY--SRV Ambassador Tran Quang Co paid a courtesy call on deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun at Government House this morning. The new SRV ambassador expressed his intention to further promote good relations between Thailand and Vietnam in carrying out his assignment in this country. He said Vietnam and Thailand share common interests in the region, and he believes that the two countries will be able to eliminate the existing obstacles in the near future. The deputy prime minister said: The Thai government also wants to promote good relations with all neighboring countries for the benefit of the well being of the people. He said he believes that the existing problems can be solved in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. [Text] [BK241000 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Dec 82]

NEW SRV AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--SRV ambassador to Thailand Tran Quang Co paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1400 today on the occasion of the ambassador taking up office here. He was accompanied by director general of the Protocol Department Nikon Phraisaengphet. The ambassador and the prime minister exchanged views on several subjects. The Thai prime minister told the ambassador of Thailand's wish to have friendly relations with all countries friendly to Thailand. He also indicated to the ambassador that, as a friend, the ambassador will be given the best of Thailand's assistance during his tour of duty here. The SRV ambassador told the prime minister of his country's policy towards Thailand. He also conveyed to the prime minister the good wishes and best regards extended by the SRV prime minister. [Text] [BK280730 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Dec 82]

CSO: 4207/51

VANUATU

BRIEFS

DEFENSE PROGRAM REVIEWED--A team from Australia is now in Port-Vila to review Australia's defense cooperation program with Vanuatu. The team is discussing current and future projects with ministers and senior government officials. Since the establishment of the program soon after Vanuatu's independence 2 and 1/2 years ago, Australia has provided about \$2 million for defense cooperation projects. The team now in Vanuatu will also be visiting the other Pacific countries with which Australia has defense cooperation programs. [Text] [BK041005 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Dec 82]

CSO: 4200/266

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLIGHT OF VIETNAMESE DETAINEES EXAMINED

PM061205 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Dec 82 p 4

[Dispatch by Francois Nivolon: "Thousands of Southerners Still in the Camps"]

[Text] Hanoi [no date as received]--One human problem which dates back more than 7 and 1/2 years has still only been partly solved: that of the Vietnamese who are still in "reeducation camps"--a pleasant euphemism since the communists did not have the slightest intention of "reeducating" anybody after Saigon's fall. The "reeducation" consisted and still consists of constantly explaining to the detainees, almost all of whom are in camps in North Vietnam, "their crimes and their faults."

Of course, many have left the camps over the years. How many of them remain? The figures which were suggested to me in Hanoi are vague: 10,000 to 15,000. They are probably underestimated even if a report drawn up on the spot by Amnesty International cited a total of around 20,000 at the beginning of 1981.

And do these figures take account of the large numbers of Vietnamese who were agents, interpreters and interrogators for the CIA and the other 30,000 or so Vietnamese implicated in the Pheonix Pacification Operation--which caused heavy losses among the communists and also among perfectly innocent citizens--"forgotten" by the United States in April 1975?

Are those men undergoing reeducation? Or are they in prison?

Most of those who are still in the reeducation camps are former officers, captains, majors, colonels, especially paratroppers from the special forces, and marine and police commandoes. According to Hanoi the war with China delayed their release because they might have joined underground fighters.

But in the camps--where nobody denies that there are violent criminals--there are still many civilians many of whom, like former deputies for instance, were guilty of a simple error of political judgment. It is scandalous, to put it mildly, that that mistake should have led to them being detained in camps since June 1975.

Departures To Be Negotiated

According to Pham Binh, director of the Institute of International Relations in Hanoi, "in theory it would have been necessary to put them all on trial. But under our laws many of them were likely to lose their lives. Many of those who are still undergoing reeducation are potentially dangerous people. Of course, mistakes were nonetheless made."

One of those mistakes concerns a young intellectual who had been mobilized for just a few months when Saigon fell and who had never had the opportunity to fire a shot. He has just finally been released after 7 years' reeducation, probably thanks to Amnesty International's interventions.

One solution suggested by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in mid-1982 would be for the people still detained in the camps and their families to be accepted by the United States or by other countries. "We are prepared to allow them all to leave with a guarantee that they will not engage in anti-Vietnamese activities after their departure," Nguyen Co Thach told me. "All aspects of the problem of these people are negotiable. We have hitherto had no sign that the United States is prepared to negotiate."

With regard to reuniting families, Nguyen Co Thach told me: "Our policy is to encourage this. If there are delays it is either because of technical mistakes on our part or the complex immigration regulations which some countries have. We have no problems with France. We have an agreement with the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] for monthly departures in 1983 of 1,500 people wishing to join their families or simply to emigrate."

It should be specified that this figure of 1,500 per month, in other words 18,000 for the whole of 1983, does not include the refugees who leave Ho Chi Minh City to join their families abroad under a bilateral agreement with the country of asylum and without the intervention of the UNHCR. This is true, for example, of the fairly large numbers of Vietnamese who fly to France each Thursday.

In 1980 the UNHCR had only been able to reunite 4,706 families, of which 1,397 were in the United States, and, in 1981, 11,212 families, of which 2,287 were in the United States. In the first 11 months of 1982 the number of families reunited through the UNHCR reached 11,114, of which 3,475 were in the United States, 2,890 in France, 1,796 in Canada, 569 in Germany, 335 in Belgium, 174 in Australia and so forth.

The vast majority of the current cases concern the Vietnamese--more than 30,000 of them--who are waiting to leave for the United States.

The painful problem of the "Amerasians"--Vietnamese children with American fathers--has finally begun to be solved. Around 60 have left for the United States since last September. But there are still between 7,000 and 8,000 in Ho Chi Minh City. Before they can be accepted on U.S. territory a law must be adopted in Congress, and a private organization in the United States is striving with great devotion to achieve that.

CSO: 4219/27

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRK'S BOU THANG VISITS 5TH MILITARY REGION

BK301446 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] As we had reported earlier, before visiting the 7th Military Region and Ho Chi Minh City, the PRK's high-ranking military delegation led by Minister Bou Thang visited the 5th Military Region and Quang Nam-Danang City.

At the 5th Military Region headquarters, Col (Tran Ba Khue), on behalf of the regional armed forces, expressed the joy of cadres and combatants in welcoming their beloved comrades in arms who brought the warm friendship and loyal militant solidarity of the fraternal Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces to the armed forces in the 5th Military Region.

He warmly praised the close relationship between the people and armed forces in the 5th Military Region. The region shares a common border with the northeastern provinces of Kampuchea, whose people and armed forces have fought by our side to defeat all the enemies of both nations.

Minister Bou Thang thanked the cadres and combatants in the 5th Military Region for their warm and cordial welcome, considering it a very beautiful token of the close relationship between the peoples and armed forces of the two fraternal countries of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Bou Thang and other members of his delegation called on the party committee and the people's committee of Quang Nam-Danang Province. Leaders of the party organization and the administration and the representatives of the people's organizations in Quang Nam-Danang Province warmly welcomed the delegation.

On behalf of the delegation, Minister Bou Thang expressed his emotions at again being able to see the familiar faces of those comrades in arms who once shared weal and woe during the gloomiest days of the Kampuchean nation when it was faced with the genocide from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, lackeys of the Beijing expansionists.

Bou Thang said: It was during those times of difficulties and dangers for the Kampuchean revolution that we clearly realized the loyalty and noble proletarian internationalism of our Vietnamese brothers and comrades. He was convinced that

the close relationship among the Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao peoples, which has been tested several times, remains forever strong and cannot be defeated by any enemy.

During its stay in the 5th Military Region and Quang Nam-Danang Province, the PRK's high-ranking military delegation visited the regional museum, the cadres and combatants of a signal communications unit on Son Tra Peninsula and the scenic spots on Non Nuoc and Tien Sa.

The 5th Military Region headquarters, the party committee and the people's committee in Quang Nam-Danang Province held a grand reception to welcome the delegation.

CSO: 4209/164

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DECISION ISSUED ON OFFICERS' PAST MILITARY AGE

BK011234 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 82 p 1

["Recent" SRV Council of Ministers' decision]

[Text] Article 1. Officers who exceed the military age limit as stipulated in Article 32 of the law on VPA officers will be given priority consideration in:

1. The selection of candidates for attending universities, colleges, technical high schools and vocational schools in accordance with the present system of student selection.
2. Employment in jobs suitable to their professional and technical skills by state organs and state enterprises or by social welfare organizations if the table of organization and funds--earmarked from the annual state budget--of these units permit. Officers without a profession will be assisted and given professional training by those organs which are to receive them prior to their assignment to appropriate jobs.
3. Officers who were formerly cadres, workers and civil servants will be sent back to their former organs (in accordance with circular No 71-TTG/CN on 30 July 1968 and directive No 256-TTG on 15 December 1970 of the prime minister.

Article 2. Officers who cannot find employment with state organs and enterprises, who do not wish to further their schooling, who have 20 years of public service and who meet one of the following three conditions will be entitled to the status of retirement:

1. Having 10 years of military service or more.
2. Having 5 years of military service in combat and combat support or having 3 years of service in areas where difficult and dangerous conditions prevail.
3. Having 5 years of military service and 10 years of government service under hard and unhealthy conditions.

Article 3. Officers who have been released from the army because of their physical unfitness and those who were discharged during the period 1 January 1982 to the day before this decision was issued and who have enough conditions as specified in Article 2 above will have their status changed to retirement, effective on the signing date of this decision.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH CITY CONFERENCE--On 17-18 December, the Ho Chi Minh City Military Command organized a conference to review achievements scored in the campaign to develop the fine character and increase the combativity of the people's armed forces over the past 4 years. As a result of the campaign, soldiers' fighting capabilities and political and ideological knowledge have been enhanced considerably. Soldiers have heightened the sense of responsibility and discipline. Thousands of party members have been recruited from among soldiers, and party organizations in the armed forces have been consolidated and developed. The training of new military recruits has been further improved. [BK221421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Dec 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/164

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' WARNS OF PRC POLICY TOWARD THIRD WORLD

OW300800 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Dec (VNA)--"China's policy towards the Third World is the worst example of pragmatism," says NHAN DAN in connection with Zhao Ziyang's much publicized visit to 10 African countries.

The paper notes that Beijing, to seduce the Third World again, has all of a sudden sung high praises of its "very important" position.

"The leaders in Beijing," NHAN DAN writes, "are very fond of saying that practice is the yardstick of truth; unfortunately, practice in the People's Republic of China over the past thirty years more than suffices to show the world and the Third World the real nature of China's foreign policy."

"China can change face at the drop of a hat," the paper says. "It has changed friends and slogans at least three times."

"In 1950," NHAN DAN recalls, "Mao Zedong declared to side completely with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries against U.S. imperialism. So China regarded the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as strategic allies, and called U.S. imperialism the enemy number one of the Chinese people and the world's people."

"The second time," the paper continues, "came in the sixties when China switched from anti-imperialism to anti-socialism, allying with all anti-Soviet forces and making supporters of the Soviet Union its enemies."

"And now China is calling for Third World unity against the two 'superpowers,'" the paper adds.

"Regarding the Third World," NHAN DAN says, "China is no less tricky...it persists in occupying India's territories while pitting India's neighbours, Pakistan included, against it. In the sixties, China branded the non-aligned movement 'pro-imperialist.' Flying in the face of morality, it even made friends with the Pinochet junta and the king of Iran [as received], and took the Pol Pot clique

under its wings. China sought every way to divert the non-aligned movement from its objective of anti-imperialism and involved it in opposition to the Soviet Union instead. It also tried to isolate those countries firmly opposed to imperialism and strongly attached to national independence."

NHAN DAN continues: "There's no gainsaying that China is courting the Third World for a condemnable purpose.... How come a country with a population of one billion and a permanent army of more than four and a half million--a big bully who has attacked Vietnam and encroached on the territories of other neighbours--now seeks alliance with small nations against others?"

"Claiming anti-hegemony just to practise hegemony, such is the foreign policy pursued by Beijing," NHAN DAN remarks.

It goes on to say: "China now wants to build a new image to make up for the loss of face resulting from its collusion with the United States against the Soviet Union, its invasion of Vietnam and its support for the defunct genocidal regime of Pol Pot. It is putting on a new act but has never really changed in its policy of expansionism and hegemony."

"But history has amply proved that this self-styled 'friend' may, at any moment, stick a knife into the back of the Third World," NHAN DAN observes.

CSO: 4200/271

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NGUYEN CO THACH SPEAKS ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK291619 Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Dec 82 pp 1, 7

[By unidentified "special correspondent"--single and double quotation marks as published]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach asserted on Friday that the problem of Kampuchea was not one between the ASEAN members and countries of Indochina, but one of the Indo-Chinese states with China.

The solution of the Kampuchean problem lies in solving the problem between China and Indo-China as a whole,' he told a meeting organised by the Indian Centre for Studies on Indo-China [ICSIC] at Link House.

Later in an interview broadcast over All India Radio in the evening, Mr Nguyen Co Thach reiterated that China was causing obstructions in finding a solution to the Kampuchean issue. The ASEAN nations favoured a settlement, but China persisted in its hostile attitude.

Vietnam would not accept a solution imposed under Chinese or U.S. duress, directly or through the UN or other world forums, the foreign minister stressed while speaking later in the evening at a reception in his honour by the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organisation.

Stressing the importance of the forthcoming summit of non-aligned nations in New Delhi, Mr Nguyen Co Thach said Vietnam highly appreciated the Indian stand of sticking to the Havana summit resolution keeping the Kampuchean seat vacant. 'We stand by that resolution till the Delhi summit decides otherwise,' he added.

In his hour-long exposition at Link House on the various facets of the situation, Mr Nguyen Co Thach exposed the Chinese designs, and the role that Beijing had played all these years in heightening tension in Indochina. The motive, he said, continued to be its desire to control and dominate the region.

Present at the function were Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali, center president U. N. Kaul, secretary R. K. Mishra, Mr P. N. Haksar, Vietnam Ambassador Nguyen Qunang Tao, the Laotian ambassador, Kampuchean charge d'affaires and a number of academicians including Dr V. P. Dutt and Prof Vishal Singh.

Did he apprehend a second attack on Vietnam from the side of China? he was asked. Mr Nguyen Co Thach replied: 'When China attacked us first, we said by the first lesson they drew from the attack they must have come to realise that it was a stupid venture. Now if they attack again I think they would be more stupid in doing so.' But since there are so many stupid people in the world,' the Vietnamese foreign minister could not rule out a second attack on Vietnam from China.

Referring to reports that China wanted withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as a condition for improving Sino-Soviet relations, he pointed out that the three-year-old Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea could not be a cause of the 20-year conflict between China and the USSR.

In fact, Pol Pot himself had twice sought Vietnamese military help to face Lon Nol before the latter was overthrown. [graf sequence as published]

The Chinese designs, he said, were clear. "China wants unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea while it remains free to continue subversive activities in Kampuchea and Laos and use Thailand as a springboard of aggression against us."

On the Chinese move for "neutralising Kampuchea," he said Vietnam was of the opinion that Thailand, not Kampuchea, should be neutralised since it was Thailand which had been used against Indochinese countries by the U.S. for 40 years.

In reply to a question if Thailand was desiring a compromise on Kampuchea by which it could have a voice in its governance Mr Nguyen Co Thach snapped back: 'None but the Kampuchean people alone can have a say in the matter.' He then said because of Thailand's past aggression against Kampuchea if anyone shouted Thai in Kampuchea even the dogs, pigs and chickens would run away in fear.

He reiterated that once the Chinese threat to Indo-China ceased to exist Vietnam would withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. In fact it had already withdrawn some troops not only this year but even earlier in 1980-81, although in the latter case the withdrawal had not been announced.

The reason for this was simple: It would create panic among the Kampuchean people who were afraid that once the Vietnamese withdrew, the Pol Pot elements would return to continue their orgy of violence and genocide. Indeed when the decision to withdraw some Vietnamese troops this year was announced, the price of gold shot up as people began collecting gold to leave the country in alarm.

'The situation in Kampuchea is thus different from the ones in Bangladesh and Uganda where there had not been genocide on a scale as in Kampuchea, and where there was no China or Thailand as neighbour,' he added.

Giving a detailed account of genocide in Kampuchea under Pol Pot, Mr Thach said genocide had disrupted the entire society with pagodas destroyed, no markets, no schools. 'The people of Kampuchea are not afraid of rifles. They are afraid of hammers which Pol Pot used to kill people. That is why Kampucheans are afraid of the sound of hammers.'

He affirmed that the Kampuchean people wanted the presence of Vietnamese troops to prevent the return of the Pol Pot clique.

He also underlined the long process of training not only soldiers but officers to run an army. Kampuchea needed a trained army to defend itself, but the process took time. A soldier could be trained in six months, but it took years to train a general.

Mr Nguyen Co Thach said Buddhists were not the main victims of Pol Pot massacre. The main victims were the Muslims. Of the 700,000 Muslims in Kampuchea as many as 500,000 had been liquidated by Pol Pot's men. Only 200,000 remained. And yet Muslim nations like Malaysia and Indonesia were now supporting Pol Pot in their backing of Democratic Kampuchea out of an alliance between Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot.

He said he had just seen a movie depicting atrocities perpetrated by Idi Amin in Uganda. 'Those are nothing compared with what Pol Pot did in Kampuchea,' he added.

He said China was a "very pragmatic nation but without any principles"--something that Gandhiji had described as a major sin. From 1949 to 1957 the Chinese by their policies did gain something but thereafter they had mostly lost with disruption of their economy and their isolation in the Third World.

As for Indo-Chinese states, China had friendly ties with them from 1949 to 1975. This the Chinese did to ensure that their southern border remained safe. And through good relations with the communist parties of these countries they sought to bargain with both France and the U.S.

"But after 1978 they (the Chinese) found that they had lost everything. So they became hostile to us. And they used the ASEAN states as their proxy against us. If China wants to normalise relations with us, it is because it is keen to re-establish its lost position in South-East Asia," he explained.

Speaking of Pol Pot, Mr Nguyen Co Thach said in 1965 an anti-American front of Indo-Chinese peoples was formed. It was around that time that Pol Pot visited China. While bidding him farewell, Chairman Mao characterised him as a "great nationalist" (not communist) leader of Kampuchea. This was significant. Then in 1966 when the Great Cultural Revolution began in China it was Pol Pot who came forward to support it.

Pol Pot advocated armed struggle against Sihanouk and France and not against the U.S. According to Mr Nguyen Co Thach, China used Pol Pot to split the anti-American front. The armed struggle of Pol Pot, which commenced in 1967, failed in 1969 as the Kampuchean people were essentially anti-American and it was difficult to continue such a struggle.

In March, 1970 Lon Nol took over power in the wake of Pol Pot's military and political setback. In October, 1970 when Lon Nol launched his first great offensive, the militarily weak Pol Pot needed outside support. And on requesting Vietnam for such help, Vietnamese troops entered Kampuchea to fight the U.S.-backed Lon Nol forces and also withdrew at the end of the operation.

Later in 1971 when Lon Nol launched his second general--the biggest and last--offensive and Pol Pot was on the brink of a collapse, he again asked Vietnam to come to his help and the Vietnamese troops responded to the request to enter Kampuchea and give a decisive rebuff to Lon Nol. Once again they withdrew on successfully completing the operation.

He claimed that China used the chauvinist sentiments of Pol Pot against Vietnam. There were problems between Vietnam and Kampuchea in the past, no doubt, but these were not as serious as those with China and Thailand. There were no anti-Vietnamese feelings among the Kampuchean people. These feelings were only confined to some intellectuals trained in France which for its own interest had fostered such enmity. But now even these intellectuals were aware of the role of Vietnam in the context of the Pol Pot terror.

He also exposed Yugoslavia which in 1965 had gathered 17 non-aligned nations to call for cease-fire in Vietnam when the U.S. was bombing that country. This was exactly what the Americans were demanding. Vietnam, on the other hand, demanded unconditional end to U.S. bombing and start of negotiations.

According to Mr Nguyen Co Thach, "the government of India was with us then and did not join the Yugoslavs." It was not an accident that from 1964 to 1970 no non-aligned summit could be held due to such complications. But the Lusaka summit of 1970 came out with unequivocal support to Vietnam. Since then every summit had extended full support to anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggles, freedom and independence.

Today the Yugoslavs are trying to say that the main thing in non-alignment was independence of blocs. "That cannot be the main thing. The major problem of independence of peoples is being sought to be thrown into the background." But Mr Nguyen Co Thach was certain that this would be prevented. He had full faith in India's capacity to do so as the host of the next summit.

On the situation in Vietnam he said although many people were predicting collapse of Vietnam due to its internal economic problems and despite China's hope that it would collapse within two to three years, the fact was that at present Vietnam was in a position to comprehend the means to overcome its difficulties.

He spoke of 30 years of war in which twice as many bombs were dropped on Vietnam than the total number of such weapons used during World War II. It was thus quite natural that it would take about 30 years for Vietnam to reconstruct the country although efforts were afoot to see if the time-span could be shortened.

But Mr Nguyen Co Thach was quite conscious of the weaknesses and was frank enough to admit them. These related to the Vietnamese people's psychology of receiving aid from outside, a sequel to such aid throughout the years of war; the tendency to work like guerrillas, something which was counter-productive in conditions of peace and reconstruction; he claimed that the recently held Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam had given enough confidence to "overcome our difficulties on our own without relying on foreign aid." Agriculture this year was better than last year and exports had increased by 30 percent compared to 1981.

"As years pass, economic difficulties are gradually decreasing," he said adding that whereas he had only one meal a day during the war against the French, today the average Vietnamese had three meals a day. He further pointed out that the Vietnamese president had said that "We are not afraid of difficulties, but we know if we deny justice to our people, if we do not share our poverty among ourselves we will not be able to overcome the difficulties." That was the crux of the matter.

He said economic cooperation between India and Vietnam was proceeding smoothly and there were no problems. "The difficulties are only in the material aspect, since it is cooperation between poor countries," he said, but underlined that only a poor country like India could understand the peculiar problems of Vietnam. He showed a photograph of an Indian agricultural expert Prof. Chandra Mohan standing on breast deep water in a rice field to conduct some experiment with his Vietnamese counterpart. "This is possible only by an Indian who himself has suffered and thus can realise our sufferings. We do not expect such cooperation from the West," he said, adding that this was in the framework of south-south cooperation.

He said Vietnam was importing 250 million dollars worth of goods from Singapore, but was not about to decide on shifting the source of these imports to India which was much closer to Vietnam in every respect.

Earlier, welcoming the distinguished guest, president of the ICSIC T. N. Kaul said: "The government of India is solidly with you. In your success we see our success, in your struggle we see our struggle, in your difficulties we see our own difficulties." He hoped that gradually both the countries would be able to overcome their problems and enlarge the area of cooperation to strengthen peace in the whole region of South-East Asia.

Mr. R. K. Mishra as the centre's secretary gave a review of its activities since its inception on 27 January this year.

Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali said it was necessary to promote friendship with Indo-China but must be based on proper understanding of the prevailing situation there--something of which was currently lacking.

Mr P. N. Haksar, who also spoke, referred to the inspiration one still drew from Vietnam at a time when "socialist ethics of dealing with other countries" was tarnished by the activities of such a country like China.

CSO: 4200/271

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MESSAGE SENT TO ETHIOPIAN CONGRESS

OW021610 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Jan (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of congratulations to the Second Congress of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

The message says: "Over the past two years, under the leadership of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) headed by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the fraternal Ethiopian people, with their tradition of valiant struggle and industrious and creative labour, have surmounted difficulties and trials, successfully implemented the resolutions of the First Congress of the COPWE, and obtained significant achievements in defending their national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, developing the economy, culture and education, and consolidating and strengthening mass organizations throughout the country. These achievements, together with a correct and positive foreign policy, have constantly raised the role and prestige of the COPWE and socialist Ethiopia in Africa and the world.

As comrades-in-arms of the fraternal Ethiopian people, we greatly rejoice at your achievements and sincerely wish the COPWE and the Ethiopian people further success in their national construction and defence.

The convening of the Second Congress of the COPWE marks a new significant development of the Ethiopian revolution, beginning the establishment of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party to continue taking the Ethiopian revolution forward.

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the COPWE and the fraternal Ethiopian people for their strong support to the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence.

"May the friendship, cooperation and militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of our two countries constantly consolidate and develop.

"Success to your congress."

CSO: 4200/271

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES POSTAL CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 16 Dec (VNA)--A conference of postal experts in the organization of communications cooperation of socialist countries opened in Ho Chi Minh City today. Attending the six-day conference, which will discuss mobile telecommunications problems, are delegations of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary. Truong Van Thoan, vice-director of the General Department of Post, delivered the opening speech at the conference. [Text] [OW180629 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 16 Dec 82 OW]

INDOCHINESE METEOROLOGY, HYDROLOGY CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 16 Dec (VNA)--A conference on meteorology and hydrology between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea opened in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday. The conference, the first of its kind, will last five days. It will discuss experiences on flood forecasts in the Mekong River lower basin and meteorologic and hydrologic conditions for development of agricultural production. It was attended by Tran Van An, general director of the Vietnam Meteorology and Hydrology Department; Dinh Gia Khanh, chairman of the Vietnam Mekong Committee; Somphavan Enthavong, vice-director of the Lao Planning Commission and chairman of the Lao Mekong Committee; Kong Sam Ol, minister of agriculture and water conservancy, chairman of the Kampuchean Mekong Committee; and others. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 16 Dec 82 OW]

KAMPUCHEAN EDUCATORS VISIT--Hanoi, 14 Dec (VNA)--An education delegation of the Kampuchean province of Rattanakiri has recently paid a visit to its sister province, Nghia Binh, in central Vietnam. The delegation has discussed with the local educational service steps to enhance cooperation in education between the two provinces. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 14 Dec 82 OW]

FRANCE RADIO, TV COOPERATION--Hanoi, 17 Dec (VNA)--A programme for cooperation in radio and television has been signed in Paris between the French Ministry of External Affairs and a delegation of the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission. The agreement provides for exchanges of films and visits, and for France's assistance in technical training. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 17 Dec 82 OW]

PUBLISHERS VISIT FRANCE, BELGIUM--Hanoi, 14 Dec (VNA)--Huu Ngoc, director of the Hanoi Foreign Languages Publishing House, and Ly Hai Chau, director of the Van Hoc (Literature) Publishing House, recently visited France to enquire into its publishing work and discuss plans of cooperation in this domain between

the two countries. They met with officials of the General Department for Culture under the French Ministry for External Relations, the department for books distribution under the Ministry of Culture, and several major publishing houses such as Gallimard, Seuil, Hachette, Masson, Bordas, and l'Harmattan. They also visited the "Brodard et Taupin" Printing House. Huu Ngoc, who is also vice president of the Vietnam-France Friendship Association, also met with the executive committee of its French counterpart in Paris. He later visited Belgium where he met with representatives of art and academic circles and the Belgium-Vietnam Friendship Association. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 14 Dec 82 OW]

INDIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Hanoi, 31 Dec (VNA)--A delegation of the Hind Mardoer Dabha (HMS) led by Thampan Thoaes, secretariat member of the union visited Vietnam from 24-31 December. While here, the Indian guests paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. They were received by Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions. They also called on the office of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association and toured various economic, cultural and educational establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and the northern border province of Lang Song. [Text] [OW042355 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 31 Dec 82 OW]

FRUIT, VEGETABLES EXPORTS--Hanoi, 1 Jan (VNA)--Fifty-four thousand tonnes of vegetables and fruit were exported in 1982, 20 percent above target and 80 percent more than in 1981. This is the highest export quota ever achieved since 1971, date of the foundation of the Vegetables and Fruit Export Company under the Foreign Trade Ministry. The main export lines such as oranges, bananas, vegetables, bulb onions and garlic were from 1 to 100 percent above target. The exports of some items doubled or even trebled compared with 1981. In particular, 20,000 tonnes fresh bananas--the highest mark to date--have been exported this year. Nineteen eighty two also saw the zoning of areas specializing in bananas, chili, garlic, vegetables and pineapple growing. The midland province of Vinh Phu, north of Hanoi, this year has exported 8,000 tonnes of bananas while Hanoi and Haiphong exported more than 5,000 tonnes of vegetables. Nghe Tinh, Thai Binh, Nghia Binh, Binh Tri Thien are also major exporters of vegetables and fruit. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 1 Jan 83 OW]

CUBAN NATIONAL DAY MEETING--Hanoi, 2 Jan (VNA)--A meeting has been held at the municipal theatre in Ho Chi Minh City by the branches of the Fatherland Front and the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples in honour of the 24th National Day of the Republic of Cuba (January 1). It was attended by more than 800 representatives of public offices, mass organizations and the city population. Also present were Mai Chi Tho, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the City People's Committee; Alberto Michel Otero Lopez, general consul of Cuba, and representatives of other general consulates in the city. Speaking at the meeting, Nguyen Ho, standing member of the City Party Committee, chairman of the city branch of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, brought out the great achievements of the Cuban people in the past 24 years of national construction and defence, and Cuba's important contributions to the non-aligned movement. He expressed sincere gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and people of Cuba for their support and assistance to the

revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people in the past and at present. In his reply, the Cuban general consul reaffirmed the strong support of the Cuban people to the Vietnamese people in their building of socialism and national defence and in the struggle against all acts of sabotage by Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. [Text] [OW021624 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 2 Jan 83]

VPA EXHIBIT IN USSR--Hanoi, 19 Dec (VNA)--The Soviet Armed Forces on December 17 opened at the Central Museum in Moscow an exhibition on the 38th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army (December 22). The exhibition brings out the V.P.A.'s heroic fight for national independence and freedom and features of Vietnamese soldiers' life. A big pavilion reflects the unshakable friendship between the two armies. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 19 Dec 82 OW]

VIETNAMESE-SOVIET ECOLOGY WORKSHOP--Hanoi, 22 Dec (VNA)--A workshop on Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in studying the fauna and animal ecology in Vietnam was held here on December 21-22 by the Institute of Biology (the Vietnam Institute of Sciences) and the Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology (the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences). Reports were made by Dang Ngoc Thanh, deputy director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences, by Soviet academician L. N. Metvedev, and many other scientists. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1916 GMT 22 Dec 82 OW]

GDR WORK UNITS AWARDS--Hanoi, 19 Dec (VNA)--Vietnamese Ambassador Phan Van Kim, on behalf of the president of the Council of State, on December 16 conferred the Friendship Order on three working units and three officials of the G.D.R. job-training state commission in recognition of their help in vocational training of Vietnamese workers. Ambassador Phan Van Kim thanked the job-training commission and other institutions in the G.D.R. for their contribution to the training of thousands of Vietnamese technical workers. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 19 Dec 82 OW]

BULGARIAN COMMERCE, INDUSTRY DELEGATION--Hanoi, 22 Dec (VNA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry led by Peter Roussev, president, has paid a 6-day visit to Vietnam. It signed a cooperation contract with the Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce and was received by Le Khac, minister of foreign trade. The delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and called at a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1912 GMT 22 Dec 82 OW]

VIETNAM-USSR FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Hanoi, 31 Dec (VNA)--Two more chapters of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association have been founded at the Social Sciences Institute and the Stage Arts School by Ho Chi Minh City on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the U.S.S.R. There are the 25th and 26th chapters of the association to be set up in the city so far. [Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 31 Dec 82 OW]

MEDICAL OFFICIALS VISIT BURMA--Hanoi, 25 Dec (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Health paid a friendship visit to Burma from December 18-24 at the invitation of the Burmese Health Ministry. The delegation, led by Professor Nguyen Tang Am, deputy minister of public health, was cordially received by U. Tan Wai and Tun Hla Pru, respectively minister and deputy minister of public health. The Vietnamese guests visited the medical institute, the

college of medicine, and several other public health establishments in Rangoon and Mandalay. They took part in many medical debates aimed at promoting friendship and exchanging experience in the public health service between the two countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0820 GMT 26 Dec 82 OW]

CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION TO LAOS--Hanoi, 31 Dec (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Construction, led by Vice-Minister Nguyen Vinh, has paid a visit to Laos. The delegation conferred with Maisouk Saisompheng, minister, and Nouxayt Sitthixay, vice minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry of Laos. The two sides discussed the plan for construction of the projects to be built with Vietnam's assistance. During a meeting between Nguyen Vinh and Nouxay Sitthixay the two sides discussed measures to increase the capacity of the gypsum mine in Donghen District, Savannakhet Province, built with Vietnamese assistance. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 31 Dec 82 OW]

GREETINGS TO PLO--Hanoi, 29 Dec (VNA)--The Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With the Palestinian People today sent a message of greetings to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Palestine-Vietnam Friendship Association on the Revolutionary Day of Palestine (January 1). The message says: We extend to you, to the Palestine Liberation Army and the Palestinian people our warmest greetings. We greatly rejoice at the new achievements of the Palestine Liberation Army. The Vietnamese people reiterate their wholehearted support to the Palestinian people's just struggle for independence and freedom. We are convinced that you will win. May the new year bring new successes to the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Army. [Text] [OW291818 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 29 Dec 82]

LAO ROUTE BUILDING PROJECTS--Implementing the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos and the treaty of cooperation in the domain of communication and transportation between the two governments, cadres and workers of Vietnam's construction group No 64 and group H-12 and the Lao communication sector have completed, ahead of schedule, two major building projects: the 130-km portion of asphalt route No 7 from (Nam Kam) to Phonsavan and the 90-km portion of asphalt route No 6 from (Nam Houm) to (Ban An) in Xieng Khouang and Houaphan provinces in northern Laos [BK221421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Dec 82 BK]

COMMUNIST LABOR DAY--To greet the USSR's 60th founding anniversary, the Hanoi city party and people's committees and the Soviet Embassy on 19 December organized a communist labor day at the site for building the Thang Long bridge, a major project built with Soviet assistance. Participating in the communist labor day were Tran Vy, member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi City People's Committee; Nguyen Nam Hai, vice minister of communications and transportation; the Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim; and cadres and personnel of the Soviet Embassy and Soviet experts coming from various parts of Vietnam. Also joining the function were ambassadors and charges d'affaires of Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Kampuchea, Laos, the GDR and Poland. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Dec 82 BK]

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON CELEBRATING TET HOLIDAYS

BK031038 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Dec 82

[27 December SRV Council of Minister directive]

[Text] This year's Tet holidays must be celebrated in a joyful and enthusiastic atmosphere. However, everyone must practice thrift and heighten vigilance. Everyone must be motivated to engage in the emulation movement to carry out production and practice thrift in all respects so the state plan will be implemented satisfactorily during the first month and the first quarter of 1983.

Specifically, we must accelerate the emulation movement to engage in production and practice thrift and ensure the smooth and uninterrupted production, construction and distribution and circulation activities during and after the Tet holidays.

Because spring rice transplanting is scheduled to take place even during the Tet holidays, peasants must be motivated to complete the transplanting on schedule, to accelerate the planting of vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops and to take care of and protect the livestock, especially cattle and water buffalos, from the cold in the north.

The Tet holidays also fall in the middle of the dry season, which is favorable for building activities. Continuous construction work must be maintained at construction sites, especially sites for building key state projects.

The people of all walks of life must be actively motivated to participate in the movement to plant trees during the Tet holidays to show gratitude to Uncle Ho. Agricultural services in localities must prepare sufficient plant species and areas for the planting and work out specific plans to ensure realistic results.

Information and postal services, the communications and transportation sector, bus and railway terminals, ports, airports and other public utility establishments must ensure their smooth and continuous activities, especially in the areas of electricity, running water and so forth. Banks, state-run stores, hospitals, public security organs and so forth must organize a rational division of work in order to support production and circulation continuously during the Tet holidays.

The Quy Hoi Tet holidays fall on 12, 13 and 14 February. Persons who are scheduled to work on these days will be entitled to compensation time after Tet. Cadres, workers and employees who are not supposed to work during Tet will not be allowed to combine their holidays with their annual leave in order to take long, straight vacations on this occasion.

Efforts must be made to ensure the supply of necessary commodities for the people to celebrate Tet. Priority must be given to providing grain, food products and Tet commodities for the armed forces, especially units which are defending the border, and the working people in the cities and major industrial complexes.

Arrangements should be made so that Tet commodities of good quality will be distributed to consumers in a convenient manner and at fixed prices.

The people must be urged to economize on grain and food products and fulfill their obligation to sell them to the state.

Localities must pay attention to strengthening market control, actively collecting trade and industrial taxes and slaughtering taxes and opposing illegal trade activities such as speculating in goods and arbitrarily increasing their prices. They must scrupulously enforce state laws forbidding the unorganized and unauthorized slaughtering of hogs, cattle and water buffalos and the illegal distillation of rice wine.

In the order and security domain, we must intensively protect state warehouses and other public property, guard against and fight fires, prevent and oppose acts of sabotage by the enemy and firmly maintain order and security, especially in the capital of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and other urban centers; industrial complexes, and key construction sites. Measures must be taken to prevent the phenomena of sabotage, thievery and other unlawful acts.

On the frontline, local people and armed forces must be highly vigilant and organize effective combat standby activities in order to be ready to counter acts of pillage and land encroachment by the enemy.

In communications and transportation, it is necessary to satisfactorily organize the transportation of passengers and Tet commodities to serve the people. Great attention must be paid to ensuring communications safety, strengthening traffic control and the inspection of transport means and ensuring that traffic laws and regulations are strictly complied with. This is necessary to avoid accidents during the holidays.

In the cultural domain, we must accelerate cultural, literary and artistic activities; organize healthy entertainment and recreation programs; resolutely abstain from indulging in slavish spending for food and drinks; and oppose superstition, gambling and a debauched way of life.

People's committees at all levels must pay special attention to taking care of the families which have rendered meritorious service to the revolution; families of the fallen soldiers, war invalids and sick combatants; and families whose sons and brothers are on a mission in the northern border region or are fulfilling their international obligation. We must also take care of the elderly or infirm people and orphans and repair the fallen soldiers' cemeteries.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS IMPLEMENTATION DISCUSSED

BK300806 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Dec 82

[NHAN DAN 29 December editorial: "Turn the National Assembly's Resolutions Into Real Revolutionary Action"]

[Text] The fourth session of the seventh national assembly has ended with splendid success. In the light of the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress and the Third VCP Central Committee Plenum, working with a high sense of responsibility and reflecting the people's legitimate aspirations, the national assembly adopted the state plan and budget for 1983 and targets for the period through 1985. This decision is very important for our nation's social and economic life. It has opened prospects for changes and created a plan for development in the years ahead.

The national assembly noted with satisfaction that over the past 2 years the Vietnamese people have bravely overcome numerous difficulties and scored achievements, thus initially making highly significant progress. In agricultural production, good harvests have been collected with a record rice output. Industrial production, particularly [word indistinct] and handicraft production has increased as compared with the previous year despite the fact that a lesser amount of energy and materials has been used. Capital construction has been carried out in a concentrated and effective manner. Import and export activities are more satisfactory than in the past. Distribution and circulation work, which is an active front, has been given greater attention, and efforts have been made to make it follow socialist order. Most remarkable is that the state has collected and purchased an unprecedented large volume of grain. Definite progress has also been made in other tasks.

The state has promulgated many policies and regulations on improving managerial work which have had the effect of further sublimating the practice of bureaucratic and subsidized management and developing the spirit of initiative and creativity of localities and grassroots units.

Our country's economy, however, is still faced with numerous great difficulties. Negative phenomena still exist in our society. Work of sectors and echelons is fraught with shortcomings. Agricultural production is not comprehensive. Industrial production has not been rearranged and has not brought many favorable

economic results. Socialist transformation and the consolidation and strengthening of new production relations have been neglected. Distribution and circulation is weak in many aspects. Market management is loose, resulting in strong price fluctuations. The salaried people, especially in the administrative and professional sectors, have met with many acute difficulties in their daily lives.

The national assembly has decided on the orientations, tasks and norms for the 1983 state plan. These are modest but very important requirements and also specific and urgent struggle objectives.

Our people throughout the country are duty bound to carry out the 1983 state plan which has just been adopted by the national assembly successfully to stabilize the economic and social situation, the most urgent and essential requirements of the people's daily lives, reduce the imbalance of the economy and further control the abnormal situation of the distribution and circulation task.

We are faced with numerous difficulties, but we enjoy many advantages. New progress and factors emerging in 1982 indicate that we have increasing capabilities to get out of these difficulties. Each individual, sector, locality and grassroots unit must enhance the spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of collective mastery and the initiative and creative spirit in exploiting all capabilities and strengths to boost production and ensure the people's livelihood. Major reserves in terms of land, labor and production potentials and in terms of increasing labor productivity, rationalizing production, applying scientific and technical advances and in practicing thrift in production and consumption, if satisfactorily exploited, will help increase considerably the volume of material wealth for society.

Grain production is the primary task which requires enormous efforts from us to fulfill, beginning from 1983 and under all circumstances, our needs through grain production and collection in the country. Along with accelerating agricultural production comprehensively, we must accelerate the production of consumer goods. We absolutely have the capability more and more satisfactorily to meet essential demands for cloth, fuel, medicine, paper, bicycles, and spare parts and usual household items. We must complete the construction of a number of important projects and ensure conditions for putting them into operation to lessen the serious imbalances in energy, transportation, mechanized repair work and construction materials. We must increase our production capabilities in agriculture, light industry, the food processing industry and goods produced for export. The class struggle and the "who will triumph over whom" struggle between the two paths at the initial stage of the socialist revolution are very acute.

By enhancing our class standpoint and our revolutionary willpower in this struggle, we are directing all our activities at strengthening the socialist battleground, especially in the domains of distribution and circulation, of socialist transformation and of the establishment of a socialist order in the market. By successfully fulfilling these tasks, we can gradually stabilize our finances and our marketing and pricing systems; strengthen socialist trade; ensure the supply of goods; and improve the daily lives of cadres, workers, public security personnel and soldiers.

Through grasping the policy of combining the economy with national defense, we must heighten revolutionary vigilance, maintain political security, social order and safety, and strengthen national defense. We are determined to oppose the multifaceted war of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, especially on the economic front. We are ready to fight and win a large-scale war of aggression if ever the enemy risks waging it.

In implementing the state plan, we must use the combined strength of the practice: the state and the people work together and the central government and localities work together. We must coordinate production with distribution and circulation, make good use of our technical knowledge and harmoniously associate the three interests.

Everyone now must live by his own legitimate labor, maintain his fine qualities, lead a pure and healthy life and overcome such phenomena as fear of difficulties, ostentation, individualism, indifference and irresponsibility. Everyone must help protect public property and resolutely oppose and punish speculators, smugglers, producers of fake goods, illegal traders, thieves and corrupters.

At present, the most important thing is to initiate a mass movement to engage in production vigorously and effectively. At the same time, it is necessary to increase the work, organizational and managerial abilities of party cadres and member and of all echelons and sectors; to oppose such habits as bureaucratic centralism, subsidized administration, sluggishness and conservatism; and to do away with departmentalism, parochialism, fragmentalism and the tendency not to abide by the principles, discipline and laws of the party and state.

The fourth session of the Seventh National Assembly also issued a statement heartily supporting the 22 December appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the CPSU Central Committee. This is a high evaluation by the Vietnamese national assembly and people of the Soviet peace initiatives. It symbolizes our people's unanimity and firm solidarity with the Soviet people in the assessment of the world situation and in the struggle to maintain peace, a primary and most urgent task of the whole of mankind in the present era.

Let our compatriots and combatants turn resolutions of the fourth session of the seventh national assembly into realistic revolutionary actions, develop the spirit of collective mastery, strive to overcome difficulties and emulate in engaging in production and practicing thrift. Let us achieve, at all cost, successes in 1983 to effect changes in the economic and social domains and actively help build and defend the socialist fatherland.

CSO: 4209/164

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF STATE ORDER ON NATIONAL ARCHIVES LAW

BK040726 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Dec 82 p 1

[Passages with slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] /Order of the SRV Council of State/

By virtue of Article 100 of the SRV Constitution and Article 34 of the law on organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State:

/Decreed:/

The law on the preservation of the national archives was adopted by the SRV Council of State on 30 November 1982.

Hanoi, 11 December 1982.

/Chairman of the SRV Council of State/

[signed] /Truong Chinh/

CSO: 4209/163

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

REGULATION ON PRESERVING NATIONAL ARCHIVES

BK051400 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Dec 82 p 1

[30 November SRV Council of State "Regulation on the Preservation of the National Archives"--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] National archives are a national heritage of special value for nation building and defense.

In order to safely protect and effectively use the national archives;

to uphold the responsibilities of various party and state organs, social organizations, the people's armed units and all citizens with respect to the preservation, management and use of the national archives; and by virtue of Article 100 of the SRV Constitution;

this regulation defines tasks on the preservation of the national archives.

/Chapter I/

/Generalities/

/Article 1/

National archives are documents of political, military, economic, cultural, educational, social, scientific and technical value. They record the activities of party and state organs, social organizations, armed units and personages in various historical stages of the Vietnamese nation; and serve historical and scientific research and other activities.

National archives must be original documents or documents written on paper, recorded on film, cassette, gramophone record or other recording means. When original documents do not exist, copies of these documents will be substituted and are as valid as the original.

/Article 2/

National archives are the property of the entire people under the centralized and unified management of the state. No collective organ or individual is allowed to take possession of these materials. Distributing, selling, exchanging, collecting and destroying national archives illegally or using them for any purpose contrary to the interests of the state are strictly prohibited.

/Article 3/

Private documents of individuals, families, clans and collectives which have value as stipulated in Article 1 of this regulation will be registered and protected by the state, guided and assisted by archival organs.

The state encourages donation of these documents to state archive organs and prohibits the sending of these documents to foreign countries in any form. These documents can be sold only to state archive organs.

/Article 4/

State organs, social organizations, people's armed units and all Vietnamese citizens are dutybound to protect national archives and scrupulously implement all state systems and regulations concerning these archives.

/Chapter II/

Management and Use of National Archives

/Article 5/

National archives must be protected at state archive organs.

Based on the nature and significance of the national archives, the state shall decentralize power to state central and local archive organs or to specialized sectors for integrated protection.

Copies of special, valuable, rare and top secret documents must be made and insured. These documents must be protected and used in accordance with a special system regulated by the Council of Ministers.

/Article 6/

State archive organs, as part of classified document management, must take essential measures to ensure the safety of national archives.

/Article 7/

The heads of various sectors from the central down to the grassroots levels and the chairman of people's committees at various levels, within their authority, are dutybound to provide guidance for the management of national archives.

/Article 8/

Public organs, social organizations and military units, while in operation, must prepare and maintain records of their own organs and units. When the time comes for them to put these records in state archives, they must do so in accordance with stipulations of the Council of Ministers.

/Article 9/

The selection of national archives for preservation and the removal for destruction of those which are no longer needed will be decided upon by the committee to determine the value of archives in accordance with the stipulations of the Council of Ministers.

/Article 10/

It is forbidden to take national archives out of Vietnamese territory unless permission is obtained from the agency having the authority delegated by the Council of Ministers; and if permitted, one can only carry abroad copies of the requested national archives.

/Article 11/

Party and state organs, social organizations and VPA units are authorized to use national archives for public or scientific research purposes.

Vietnamese citizens are authorized to use the national archives for legitimate purposes in accordance with the stipulations of the Council of Ministers.

/Article 12/

The use and dissemination of the national archives must comply with and ensure the secrecy of party and state lines and policies.

Rules governing the use and dissemination of national archives will be stipulated by the Council of Ministers.

/Article 13/

Foreigners wishing to study and use the SRV's national archives must seek permission from the Council of Ministers.

/Chapter III/

State-run Repositories

/Article 14/

The state-run central repository under the direct jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers is responsible for managing in a centralized and unified manner all archives work; establishing management and filing procedures; guiding, inspecting and urging the implementation of these procedures nationwide; managing agencies in charge of scientific research on archives and installations responsible for conducting basic and advanced training of archivists; and directly handling documentary records of national importance.

/Article 15/

Repositories in ministries, state commissions and other agencies of the Council of Ministers under the leadership of their chiefs will handle the work and archives of the appropriate sectors and their subordinate units.

Repositories of the people's committees at all levels will administer the filing of local archives.

/Article 16/

The organization and staff of state-run repositories are determined by the Council of Ministers.

/Chapter IV/

Awards and Punishment

/Article 17/

Those agencies, collectives and individuals scoring achievements in protecting national archives and discovering, delivering and offering valuable documents to state-run repositories are commended and rewarded according to state regulations.

/Article 18/

Those who encroach on these regulations will be dealt with by administrative measures or be prosecuted before a court of law depending on the gravity of their violations.

/Chapter V/

Final Item

/Article 19/

All previous stipulations conflicting with these regulations are rescinded.

The Council of Ministers will issue detailed stipulations for the implementation of these regulations.

Hanoi, 30 November 1982

SRV State Council Chairman

[signed] Truong Chinh

CSO: 4209/163

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SIX NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES ELECTED

BK050316 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 82 p 1

[Communique of the National Assembly By-Election Committee--date not given]

[Text] On 9 December, 1982, the By-Election Committee of the Seventh National Assembly met to examine the results of electing six replacement deputies in the following electoral units:

Electoral Units No 1 in Thanh Hoa and Nghia Binh Provinces, respectively (election held on 3 October 1982).

Electoral Unit No 3 in Haiphong Municipality (election held on 31 October 1982).

Throughout the provinces of Son La and Gia Lai-kontum and in Electoral Unit No 2 in An Gian Province (election held on 21 November 1982).

After reviewing the situation in which the elections were held and after checking the reports from electoral units, the By-Election Committee of the Seventh National Assembly unanimously agreed that:

The by-elections of Seventh National Assembly deputies were held in accordance with the principles of universal, equal and direct suffrage and ballot. The lists of voters and candidates were correctly established by electoral units in accordance with the law.

In all the electoral units, the ratio of voters actually casting votes to the number of listed voters was high as indicated by the following: 98.90 percent in Gia Lai-kon Tum; 98.59 percent in Nghia Binh Province; 98.42 percent in Son La Province; 97.96 percent in An Giang Province; 95.98 percent in Haiphong Municipality and 94.56 percent in Thanh Hoa Province. All localities had a certain number of villages and hamlets where all the listed voters had gone to the polls. All the successful candidates received the highest number of votes, ranging from 95.06 to 99.98 percent of the legal votes. No unit had to reorganize the elections.

The by-elections of the seventh national assembly were a fine success.

The by-election committee of the SRV's Seventh National Assembly announces the names of the following six replacement deputies:

1. Electoral Unit No 1 in Thanh Hoa Province: Hoang Cam, VCP Central Committee member and lieutenant general commander of the 4th Military Region.
2. Electoral Unit No 1 in Nghia Binh Province: To Dinh Co, member of the Standing Committee of Nghia Binh provincial party organization and provincial people's committee chairman.
3. Electoral Unit No 3 in Haiphong Municipality: Dang Hoi Xuan, M.S. in medicine, member of the State Medical Professors Board and health minister.
4. Electoral Unit No 2 in An Giang Province: Chau Ninh, deputy secretary of Vinh Trung village party chapter and village people's committee chairman, Tinh Bien District. He is of Khmer nationality.
5. Son La Province (the entire province is an electoral unit): Quang Trung, member of the Son La Provincial Party Committee and people's committee, colonel and commander of provincial garrison headquarters. He is of ethnic Thai minority.
6. Gia Lai-kon Tum (the entire province is an electoral unit): Pham Xong, alias Pham Hong, member of the party organization committee of Gia Lai-kon Tum Province.

Hanoi, 9 December 1982

CSO: 4209/163

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

NEW PARTY MEMBERS--As many as 60,000 outstanding persons were admitted to the party in 1982. Of this number, workers accounted for 7.15 percent; people of various ethnic minority groups 6.94 percent; youth union members 84.75 percent; women 16.95 percent; and college and vocational middle school students 0.87 percent. Most of these new party members are persons with fairly good educational background and professional skills. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Jan 83 BK]

CSO: 4209/164

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REVIEW OF 1982 STATE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION URGED

BK290136 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently sent a message to all ministries, state commissions, organs subordinate to the Council of Ministers and people's committees of provinces, municipalities and special zones directly subordinate to the central government. The message says:

As all sectors, echelons and grassroots units are now reviewing the implementation of the 1982 state plan and tasks and embarking on the 1983 state plan, the chairman of the Council of Ministers would like to remind them to scrupulously implement the following points:

1. Review should be focused on the real state of affairs, should be conducted in an orderly manner and should produce practical results. We must resolutely avoid the practice of conducting review in a general and negligent way or focusing only on achievements which could cause us to treat shortcomings lightly. It is necessary to pay adequate attention to all qualitative norms, such as the capacity of the use of machinery; labor productivity; the waste of fuel and raw and other materials involved in each unit of product; production and circulation costs, losses and profits, incomes; and so forth.
2. All echelons, sectors and grassroots units, on the basis of their functions and duties, must review and draw experience in all aspects of operational management and organization in accordance with the contents of the directives and resolutions of the party Central Committee and the government. This is aimed at enabling them to create a more vigorous change in 1983.
3. We must neither turn the review session into a festive occasion nor perform this task just for form's sake in order to avoid a waste of time and money. Offering gifts is strictly prohibited. If a unit or an organ throws a festive party or practices the gift-offering practice beyond set regulations, the chief of that unit or organ will have to bear the responsibility and compensate for the losses of public funds.
4. Bonuses for the fulfillment of the state plan at the end of year should be given in accordance with the current regulations of the state. Distributing products to cadres and workers at will under any form is strictly prohibited.

5. We must satisfactorily prepare all necessary means in order to be able to begin the implementation of the state plan and state budget for 1983 right from first days of the year. All production sectors should turn over their planned norms immediately to various enterprises and establishments to enable them to sign economic contracts and prepare materials for production right from the first days of the year.

It is necessary for the northern provinces to try to plant additional vegetables and care for the winter crops while actively carrying out the 5th-month spring crop cultivation. The southern provinces should accelerate the harvest of the 10th-month crops along with the cultivation of the winter-spring crop related.

All localities throughout the country must step up the collection of grain produced in the 1982 10th-month crop season, striving to fulfill or exceed their set targets according to the directive of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on the task to grain in 1983.

6. It is necessary for the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the state bank, the statistics general department, the State Inspection Commission and the State Economic Arbitration Commission to supervise and inspect the implementation of these tasks according to their duties and functions and in close coordination with the VCTU, the Youth Union Central Committee, and the Vietnam Women's Union.

CSO: 4209/164

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL GREETES NEW YEAR, REVIEWS 1982

OW010911 Hanoi VNA in English 0814 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Jan (VNA)--NHAN DAN in its new year editorial today says that "1982 was a memorable year for the Vietnamese people. It saw the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the implementation of the strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist homeland in a situation full of difficulties and hardships."

"In the year that has revolved," the paper goes on, "the Vietnamese people recorded remarkable achievements, especially in their effort to achieve self-sufficiency in food by stepping up production and exploiting domestic resources more effectively. There have appeared in the society many new factors, a new spirit of labour and a new joy. The initial good changes are of paramount importance for consolidating the people's confidence in the correct line of the party and finding new possibilities, to pave the way for our people to overcome difficulties and advance the revolutionary cause to yet bigger successes."

"Nineteen eighty two also witnessed the growth and consolidation of the three revolutionary currents in their continuous strategic offensive. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, though facing new difficulties in their advance to communism, have constantly developed both materially and morally and therefore become the firm and reliable backing for the progressive mankind in its struggle for peace, against the frenzied arms race launched by U.S. imperialism in an attempt to win military supremacy. Meanwhile, U.S.-led capitalism has been caught in an unprecedented overall, acute and profound crisis as admitted by the U.S. President himself in his year-end speech.

There also have emerged within the capitalist world many new and sharp antagonisms and bitter economic wars.

"The weakening and crisis of imperialism and its setbacks have forced Chinese expansionism and hegemonism to change their strategy and adopt a double-face foreign policy. It is a policy of pseudo-revolution which consists in drawing profits from all sides while carrying on its unchanged policy of expansionism and hegemony. Failing to launch a hot war against the socialist community, imperialism working hand in glove with expansionism and hegemonism is stepping up the arms race, provoking world tension and conducting a new type of war of sabotage in many fields against the socialist countries and other revolutionary, progressive and peace forces."

NHAN DAN points out: "The guideline for all our actions in the new year is to heighten our sense of self-reliance, our spirit of overcoming difficulties in order to exploit all available resources and potentials regarding our land, work force, trades and productive capabilities, apply scientific and technical progress, readjust our policies, renovate our economic managerial system, practice thrift, thus producing much more material wealth for society. Firmly grasping proletarian dictatorship, promoting the labouring people's right to collective mastery, re-establishing order in the distribution and circulation of goods, strengthening the socialist sector, speeding up socialist transformation, perfecting the new relations of production, carrying out proper grading of managerial levels, speeding up the building of the districts and strengthening the district level are all important tasks and works."

CSO: 4200/271

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

SAVINGS DEPOSITS REGULATIONS--Pursuant to decree No 165-CP on interest rates for savings accounts and loans, the director general of the Vietnam State Bank recently promulgated regulations concerning interest rates for 3-year and 5-year deposits aimed at encouraging the people to deposit a large sum of their idle money in fixed savings accounts by offering them higher interest rates. The interest rates for these deposits are stipulated as follows: annual interest rate on deposits for from 3 to less than 5 years is 18 percent. Annual interest rate on deposits for from 5 years on up is 24 percent. When needed, depositors can withdraw the interest monthly and if the amount of savings is withdrawn prematurely, the interest will be computed in accordance with the duration of its deposit. The socialist savings fund should expand its network and improve its service to ensure convenience for depositors, keep the amounts of their savings and their names and addresses confidential, and see to it that their interests are protected in accordance with state regulations. [Text]
[BK030600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Jan 83]

CONSUMER GOODS INCREASED--Hanoi, 27 Dec (VNA)--The 1982 output value of consumer goods produced by factories under the Ministry of Light Industry increased by more than 19 percent compared with last year. Many main commodities recorded substantial increases, such as yarn by 14.5 percent, textiles by 40 percent, paper by 29 percent and porcelainware by 36 percent. The increase was highest at the Union of Textile Mills which produced 220,000,000 metres of fabrics, 20,000,000 metres above the annual target, and accounting for 60 percent of the Light Ministry's total output value. The export quota was surpassed by 19.2 percent, of which textile exports rose by 24 percent. [Text] [OW311433 Hanoi VNA in English 0801 GMT 28 Dec 82 OW]

CSO: 4200/271

AGRICULTURE

GREATER STATE CONTROL OF GRAIN URGED

BK020240 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Dec 82

[NHAN DAN 27 December editorial: "Unified State Control and Management of Grain"]

[Text] In recent years, we have achieved much progress in grain production and procurement. However, the state still does not have enough grain to meet all requirements. The VCP Central Committee's third plenum resolution demands that all our party and people concentrate their biggest effort on exploiting the existing potential to accelerate production, practice thrift and create vigorous changes in the socioeconomic situation in order to resolve, first of all, the grain problem through production and domestic procurement. In this connection, the 1983 grain procurement task holds a particularly important position.

The 1983 state norm for grain procurement is 3.6 million tons, an increase of 24 percent over 1982, which is the year in which the highest ever recorded figure was achieved.

Grain procurement constitutes an area [word indistinct] but also for the struggle between the two paths which is being waged fiercely in this area. It revolves around the question of whether or not the state can control the greatest volume of grain for the market, and master the grain market.

Grain is the prime strategic material of the state and a staple commodity of the people. It has a direct impact on the life of all strata of the people; on economic, cultural and social development; and on national defense and security.

Grain prices are the main basis on which to determine the prices of other commodities, and the grain market has a significant effect on the entire social market. However, at present, a stable balance between grain production and consumption throughout society has not been secured. Moreover, grain production and consumption differ among various zones and regions. Most of the volume of food products belongs to the collective economy and the peasants' individual economy. The state can control only that portion of food products for the market through its economic alliance with peasants.

Although the task of state grain procurement has progressed day by day with an increasing volume of grain, the grain market is still not managed properly. The state has not yet been able to gain control of a sufficient volume of grain to meet

its needs. While it has to disburse billions of dong to buy grain at very high agreed upon prices, peasants have failed to pay large amounts of agricultural taxes and debts to the state.

In many localities, private traders are still exploiting peasants, competing with the state in purchasing grain, shipping grain over long distances, speculating in and hoarding grain, controlling the market and pushing grain prices very high. Some economic organizations outside the grain sector have also arbitrarily dealt in grain, giving rise to the situation in which the already limited supplies of marketable food products are used haphazardly to meet unplanned demands.

Some agencies and factories which have already received grain supplies from the state still try to buy more grain in rural areas. In some localities, excess grain has been used irrationally while shortages or urgent demands for grain in others cannot be fulfilled. Grain has been wasted very badly in some localities.

To contribute to stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and maintaining our independence under all circumstances, it is very urgent that the state must by all means control grain and unify grain management in order to concentrate the largest volume of grain and commodities into its hands for distribution according to plans. This is an urgent demand and order of life.

The 1983 grain task must be aimed at fulfilling the following three important requirements:

1. Self-sufficiently meet all demand for grain, including cases of natural disasters, through domestic supply sources and secure necessary reserves for the state.
2. Resolutely maintain the established rates of exchange and prices in purchasing grain, linking purchases with two-way obligatory sales at directed prices and using it as the primary measure to purchase grain.
3. Distribute grain in a very strict manner to definitely ensure an adequate grain supply to the armed forces and to workers and civil servants in cities and industrial complexes.

These three requirements are closely correlated and can be fulfilled in no other way than to have the state control grain and unify grain management by applying throughout the country a unified policy of grain obligations consisting of two parts: agricultural taxes and obligatory collection and purchase using two-way contracts in order to definitively eliminate private traders' activities from the grain market.

Retail rice merchants may pursue their trade only in local markets as authorized by the provincial and district people's committees. Economic measures must be combined closely with educational and administrative measures so as to launch a broad mass movement to fulfill grain obligations and sell grain to the state, systematize grain procurement and restore socialist order in the grain market and in the management and consumption of grain.

With the present momentum of agricultural production development, the question of becoming self-sufficient in grain can be resolved if the state can firmly control the flow of food products and commodities of society. The grain market and prices can be stabilized only gradually through accelerating production and resolutely maintaining the established rates of exchange and prices in purchasing grain by linking purchases to the two-way obligatory sales at directed prices and discontinuing purchases and sales of grain at high prices.

We should manage the grain market closely. Grain business must be placed under the unified control of the grain sector. Other sectors are not authorized to deal in grain. State agencies and factories may not send their representatives to rural areas to purchase grain. Those agencies and localities with unexpected grain requirements must present their demands to the food supply ministry under the leadership of the Council of Ministers and to the grain service under the control of the provincial and city people's committees.

All localities should scrupulously implement the grain policy and deliver grain to the central government. The grain sector is responsible for satisfactorily fulfilling the tasks of collecting, purchasing, weighing, processing, conserving and distributing grain to consumers. It must surge forward quickly to fulfill all the rational demands of society for grain by adopting various measures ranging from selling at rationed prices and under two-way contracts to those sales made to stabilize market prices.

These are many new requirements arising from grain procurement. The policies and guidelines on grain collection and purchase have been also changed anew to cope with the new requirements.

All sectors, echelons and people should firmly grasp the guidelines of the central government and scrupulously implement all the policies, guidelines and plans of the party and state concerning grain procurement in order to contribute to improving the socioeconomic situation in our country and to build and defend our socialist fatherland.

CSO: 4209/164

AGRICULTURE

GRAIN PROCUREMENT POLICY VIEWED

BK030650 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Dec 82

[NHAN DAN 28 December editorial: "The Policy of Procuring Grain Under Contracted Obligations"]

[Text] The most important task concerning grain in 1983 is to ensure that the state will control the absolute majority of supply sources and uniformly manage grain with the aim of meeting society's demands most satisfactorily. The key measure for fulfilling this task is to uniformly apply on a national scale the grain procurement policy based on contracted obligations. This is a new policy designed to realize socialist principles in the procurement of grain in accordance with the country's current conditions.

First of all, it is aimed at strongly promoting production by encouraging agricultural cooperatives, production collectives and the peasants to make full use of land potentials and actively carry out tending and fertilization activities in order to boost the output of grain for the market, increase income and improve living conditions. Second, it is aimed at strengthening the economic relationship between the state and the peasants on the basis of meeting the demands of both parties. On the one hand, the peasants will be given help to develop production and improve their living conditions; and on the other hand, it is necessary to ensure that the state will control the grain supply for distribution to the armed forces, workers and other nonagricultural producers. Third, it is aimed at ensuring just and rational grain procurement. Given the same production conditions, equal contributions must be made.

Grain obligations is composed of two parts--payment of agricultural taxes and collection and purchase of grain under fixed, contracted obligations as provided for under two-way contracts. Paying agricultural taxes is a way in which the peasants can make their contributions to the state. The tax charge must be so established as to conform with the actual conditions of production and must be applied uniformly throughout the country. It must be aimed at encouraging the peasants to participate in collectivized work; promoting intensive cultivation, better yield, multicropping and higher output; avoiding underutilization and wasteful use of lands; and ensuring that all cultivated lands are taxed.

Purchasing grain at state directed prices according to fixed, contracted obligations as provided for under two-way economic contracts is a concrete measure that reflects the lasting economic alliance between the state and the peasants in the procurement of grain. With fixed, contracted grain obligations, the peasants feel encouraged to develop production because the harder they strive to step up production, the more surplus grain they will have for nonobligatory sales at incentive prices. Realities in the northern provinces where the policy for fixed, contracted obligations has been applied have proven the correctness of this policy--a policy that has contributed to promoting production and increasing the grain supply under the state's control over the past 3 years by about half a million tons annually.

In those localities where buying and selling activities are conducted purely in accordance with the free market mechanism--which calls for selling at high prices if the purchase prices are high and for buying at any price--the state is unable to control the grain supply according to plan, the peasants do not receive direct and active aid from the state in the form of supplies and commodities, prices are unstable, the market becomes more chaotic, the state meets with financial difficulties and the life of the laboring people becomes harsher. In the end, this situation only benefits the speculators, dishonest traders, loan sharks and green rice buyers. Such a situation requires that the implementation of the policy of grain procurement based on contracted obligations be expanded countrywide in order to develop its positive effect in the areas where it has yet to be enforced and to ensure that the justice, rationality and uniformity of this policy be observed in every part of the country.

The collection and purchase of grain based on fixed, contracted obligations must definitely be carried out under two-way contracts. Only through this will the obligations and interests of both the state and the peasants be met, and will it be possible to link the distribution of supplies and commodities with the collection and purchase of grain, draw the peasants into the organized market, promote the development of the new production relations, develop the laboring people's right to collective mastery and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance. This is also an effective measure for bringing into play the various economic stimuli in order to ensure the state's control over the collectivized economy's marketable products and over prices and at the same time, to serve production satisfactorily. This still remains the collection and purchase formula most profitable for both the producers and the state, and an effective measure for stabilizing the market and prices.

The relationship between the state and the peasants as well as between the working class and the peasantry is, in the last analysis, not simply a relationship based purely on reciprocal benefit but it exists in a higher form--a relationship concerning the interests of two classes which jointly assume collective mastery. In shifting completely to buying and selling grain per two-way contracts, we not only stress two-way obligations but also uphold the spirit of collective mastery of the two classes in the fields of production, distribution and circulation of goods, and consumption. Therefore, it is necessary to sign long-term contracts valid for from 1 to 3 years and settle them at the end of the year or within 3 years.

Once the buying of grain is closely linked with the selling of supplies and commodities to become a mechanism of the relationship between the state and the peasants, both buying and selling will be conducted in the spirit of upholding the obligations and interests of both the state and the peasants and will reflect the close alliance and mutual assistance between the working class and the peasantry and between the state-run and collectivized economies and the peasants' individual economy. If the state has available the goods needed by the peasants, these goods can be sold to the latter for paddy to be collected later at harvest time; and conversely, if the state does not have sufficient goods and money, the peasants will be ready to sell paddy to the state and receive goods and money later on.

Concerning nonobligatory grain for the market, it is necessary to motivate the peasants to sell all of it to the state at incentive prices which can be computed by adding an appropriate amount of profit to the actual, reasonable production costs. Buying at incentive prices is to correctly apply the laws of value and the goods-money relationship. However, to make use of market relations does not mean to fall for the market mechanism and tag high selling prices on the basis of high purchase prices, thus running after prices on the free market which are influenced by speculative activities.

A correct step to be taken in the procurement of grain in 1983 is to uniformly enforce, on a nationwide basis, the policy of grain procurement based on contracted obligations. In implementing this policy, utmost attention must be given to the decisive role of economic measures and it is necessary to mobilize, by all means possible, all the sources of goods and money at the central and local levels to ensure that both obligatory and nonobligatory grain will be fully collected and purchased. On the other hand, it must be clearly understood that success in the procurement of grain is the result of the combined and simultaneous application of all types of measures and that educational, organizational and administrative measures cannot be considered lightly.

The collection and purchase of grain, especially nonobligatory grain, is in fact a class struggle--a struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism to determine which road will win. If we favor only economic measures or worse still, fall for the market mechanism, we will not only fail to purchase grain but also steer the peasants toward the road of capitalist buying and selling; and will be approached and taken advantage of by private traders to the detriment of the economic alliance and the right to collective mastery of the working class and peasantry. We must not slacken market management and must eliminate the activities of private traders from the grain market. It is necessary to severely punish grain speculators and hoarders and place the entire social grain market under state management and control.

A regular and important task is to carry out political and ideological indoctrination to make the collectivized peasantry as well as the individual peasants fully realize their responsibilities and obligations toward the state and the people, strive to step up production and practice thrift, and

fulfill their obligations to pay taxes and sell to the state grain according to fixed, contracted obligations as well as selling it nonobligatory grain. It is very necessary to educate and maintain tight control over party cadres and members in the fulfillment of the grain obligation, and to motivate everyone to set good examples in implementing the grain policy of the party and state.

Carried out in the new spirit and with the new work methods mentioned above, the procurement of grain in 1983 will make an important contribution to changing our country's socioeconomic situation and create an impetus for vigorous development in the years that follow.

CSO: 4209/164

AGRICULTURE

GRAIN COLLECTION TASK IN 1982 REVIEWED

OW021010 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] All localities have tried hard to satisfactorily fulfill their grain obligation quota in 1982. Despite numerous difficulties, many of them have obtained a good harvest.

By 30 November the entire country had fulfilled 98.8 percent of the 1982 grain collection plan, an increase of more than 500,000 tons over 1981. This was the highest-ever grain collection compared with previous years. The northern provinces exceeded the annual grain collection by 0.9 percent, an increase of 4,000 tons over 1981, while the obligatory grain collection level was 102 percent. Quang Ninh, Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Haiphong and Hanoi overfulfilled their grain collection plans. All the 19 provinces and municipalities in the north exceeded the assigned targets for the fifth month-spring rice crop; they delivered to state granaries, in the quickest way possible, the largest amount of grain ever delivered in the past 15 years, an equivalent of 122.8 percent of the grain collection quota for the 1981 fifth month-spring rice crop. Provinces in the mountain region also increased the volume of grain collected by 183 percent over 1981. The volume of fifth month-spring paddy purchased in excess of the quota set for these provinces reached 230,000 tons, or 30 percent of the total grain delivered to state granaries, as compared with total purchases of 98,000 tons in 1981. Meanwhile the volume of subsidiary crops purchased was equivalent to 170 percent of that in 1981. Provinces in central Vietnam and in the central highlands fulfilled 89.6 percent of the annual grain collection target and 89 percent of the agricultural tax collection target. Lam Dong Province fulfilled 110 percent of the annual total grain collection quota and achieved 98 percent of the agricultural tax collection target. Provinces in coastal areas, in the fifth region and in the central highlands delivered large additional volume of grain to the central level along with solving the local grain problem. Previously these provinces had to have the state supply them with tens of thousands of tons of grain annually, but instead they contributed more than 40,000 tons in 1981 and nearly 70,000 tons in 1982. The former Nam Bo provinces achieved 98.3 percent of the annual grain collection target and 86.9 percent of the agricultural tax collection target. Tien Giang, Hau Giang, Cuu Long, Dong Thap and Long An exceeded their annual total grain collection quota, with Dong Thap exceeding its grain collection quota by 3.4 percent and its agricultural tax collection target by 0.5 percent. Dong Thap was the only southern province to achieve its agricultural tax collection target.

The success of the grain collection task in 1982 has positively contributed to solving the grain problem by means of local resources. However, the collected grain was still not enough to meet all needs. The state had to purchase with its own funds tens of thousands of tons of grain at agreed high prices, and a number of localities still had to delay the payment of agricultural tax amounting to tens of thousands of tons of grain and the collection of debts.

The grain collection work for 1983 began in the 10th-month rice harvesting season of 1982. By 10 December the northern provinces had fulfilled 46.8 percent of their total grain collection quota for the 10th-month rice crop, of which 72.5 percent was their grain obligation norm. Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Hai Hung and Haiphong fulfilled their grain obligation quota for the 10th-month rice crop. In particular Nghe Tinh Province, the districts of Chuong My (Ha Son Binh), Thieu Yen (Thanh Hoa), Huang Phu (Binh Tri Thien), Me Linh and Soc Son (Hanoi) and as many as 2,140 agricultural cooperatives fulfilled their total grain collection targets.

The 10th-month rice harvest in all southern provinces has been good and paddy output may be higher than that in previous seasons. At present many provinces, districts and villages are striving to quickly and meticulously harvest their crops, to promptly pay their taxes and debts, and to sell to the state, apart from their obligatory grain quotas, more additional quality grain than in 1982.

CSO: 4209/164

AGRICULTURE

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN SOUTH

BK040750 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Dec 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] To date the former Nam Bo provinces have organized 8,528 production collectives, 186 agricultural cooperatives and more than 25,000 production solidarity teams. During the first 9 months of 1982, various provinces and cities built 4,769 collectives, compared with the total number of 3,759 collectives set up in 1981. During this 9-month period, the number of peasant households joining collective production organizations went up from over 11 percent in 1981 to 17.3 percent, an increase of more than 6 percent. Meanwhile, the total area of collectivized farmland increased from over 7 percent to 13.5 percent, up by 6.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The number of production solidarity teams, however, was down compared with the same period in 1981 due to the fact that all the production solidarity teams in Ben Tre Province and some in other localities were upgraded to production collectives. A number of old collectives and cooperatives have become progressive units. In many newly established collectives, due to the application of the product contract system from the beginning, production, management and the living standards of laborers have improved faster than in older units. In the former Nam Bo provinces, in 1982 more than one-half of the total number of local peasants have joined production solidarity teams, a transitional form of organization in the process of establishing new production relations in the countryside.

The localities which have made fairly good progress in the agricultural collectivization movement are: Hau Giang, which has increased the number of collectives from over 1,000 in 1981 to 2,118; Kien Giang, from 525 to 901; and Minh Hai, from 318 to 721. Long An, Tien Giang, Cuu Long, An Giang, Dong Thap and the eastern Nam Bo provinces have also built many new collectives. In the Nam Bo provinces at present 129 villages and 198 hamlets have basically completed the organization of the peasantry for collective production.

The districts of Long Phu (Hau Giang Province), Ben Thu (Long An Province), Chau Thanh (Ben Tre Province), Lap Vo, Tam Nong and Hong Ngu (Dong Thap Province), Go Quao and Giong Rieng (Kien Giang Province), Vinh Long (Cuu Long Province), Vinh Loi and Gia Rai (Minh Hai Province), and so forth, have firmly maintained for many years the most successful agricultural cooperativization movement in the Nam Bo provinces.

In those localities with a cooperativization movement, agricultural production has been reorganized according to set programs and plans, the mechanism of management has been improved, and advanced techniques have been applied in

farming. As a result, agricultural production has developed, the material and cultural life in the countryside has further improved, contributions of farm produce for the market to the state have increased, and public order and security have been firmly maintained. Through agricultural transformation, party bases, the administration and mass organizations in the countryside have been rebuilt and consolidated more effectively than during the times when the mode of individual production was still prevalent. The contingent of cadres has been trained and tempered and has become more experienced.

The development of the movement for agricultural transformation in the southern provinces is still slow, however. The number of peasant households and the area of farmland collectivized are still small. Many localities have not yet set up work rotation teams, work exchange teams, and so forth, as transitional forms of peasants organizations for collective production. In most collectives, monoculture is still being practiced, the material and technical bases remain limited, and the managerial skills of cadres do not measure up to the requirements of the new mode of production.

To ensure that the moment for agricultural transformation in the southern provinces will advance rapidly and vigorously but steadily, the agriculture department of the VCP Central Committee, in coordination with Cuu Long Province, has opened a course on agricultural transformation and development for the key provincial and district cadres of Long An, An Giang, Kien Giang, Hau Giang and Minh Hai provinces.

The training course was aimed at enhancing all echelons' and sectors' understanding of the agricultural transformation concept and policy and improving their economic leadership and management. It was also intended to promote a thorough understanding of the basic principles of production collective and cooperative management; to consolidate and foster the working class stand; to develop the spirit of revolutionary offensive; to promote an exemplary implementation of the party's line and policies on cooperativization; and to overcome erroneous thinking and negative phenomena which adversely affect the cooperativization movement so as to develop it steadily and in the right direction.

CSO: 4209/163

AGRICULTURE

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION VIEWED

BK041311 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Jan 83

[NHAN DAN 3 January editorial: "Agricultural Production, the Most Important Front"]

[Text] During the first 2 years of the Third 5-Year Plan, agricultural production has made fairly good headway in almost every province, with progress reported in grain and industrial crop production, animal husbandry, afforestation and fishery.

The increase in our agricultural production has encouraged us to step up economic development and carry out all social tasks. Based on the spirit of the Fifth Party Congress resolution and the third party Central Committee plenum resolution, agricultural production is the most important front in our country's struggle for economic development, which also plays a decisive role in the implementation of our socioeconomic and national security and defense tasks. Therefore, it is necessary for our entire party and people to concentrate efforts on stepping up agricultural production aimed at creating a vigorous change in 1983 and the ensuing years.

Efforts must be made to ensure that sufficient grain--including rice and subsidiary crops--is produced to support domestic consumption, build a necessary reserve and more satisfactorily solve the food problem for the entire society, as well as to create a stable source of raw materials for industry, particularly the food industry, and amass more farm products for export. We must consider the food program as the biggest program which requires much of our effort. In view of this, all economic and cultural sectors should focus their activities on supporting the agricultural front.

To successfully carry out these tasks, it is necessary to carry out agricultural transformation and development in the direction of large-scale socialist production, with the district level serving as a basic economic unit in the use of land and organization and division of labor. It is also necessary to combine agriculture with industry and production with circulation while organizing material and cultural life.

Great progress has been made in our agricultural production over the past 2 years, thus resulting in many bumper crops. However, we should not be subjective and self-satisfied or overoptimistic because, on our agricultural front, we still have many difficulties concerning materials and energy and must stand ready to combat natural calamities.

In light of the spirit of the resolution of the third party Central Committee plenum, to ensure progress on this front we must fully exploit all of our existing and latent potentials. Manpower and arable land remain the greatest potentials for us to exploit. These are the real possibilities within our reach.

In every locality, there are ricefields which remain unexploited or still do not produce good economic results and a considerable source of manpower which has not yet been distributed to engage in useful jobs. We can still exploit millions of hectares of arable land along with many kinds of industrial crops with economic value in the mountainous, midland, central highland and eastern Nam Bo regions in order to secure more assets for society. This does not include the natural resources which remain unexploited in many forests, hilly areas and bodies of water.

In the field of agricultural production, every locality in our country has its own advantages and every province has its strong points and outstanding models. The experience we have acquired in agricultural production over the past 4 years is very useful to the development of agriculture in the next 4 years, especially in 1983. It is also necessary to carry out agricultural development in the direction of intensive cultivation--which was laid down by the Fifth Party Congress and which has been proved correct by realities--in order to constantly increase agricultural output and improve the soil.

Grain output in recent years has increased thanks to increases in the crop yield. Although we have failed to fulfill the planned norms for hog raising in terms of head count, thanks to the increase in the weight of marketable hogs, we have exceeded the planned norm for end-products--pork. Meanwhile, the number of oxen and cows has increased considerably. Thanks to the adoption of crossbreeding methods, these animals have gained weight much faster than the increase in their numbers.

Intensive cultivation not only represents the main factor determining the success of many crop seasons in recent years; it also reveals the potential to increase our agricultural output in the years ahead. A skillful combination of managerial and technical work is also a factor in this success.

Various policies and concrete economic forms have been adopted to ensure the creative implementation of the motto that the state and the people work together and the central and local authorities work together, and the close combination of the three interests--the interest of society, the interest of the collective, and the interest of the laborers. Thanks to the adoption of these policies and forms, all localities, production establishments and laborers have developed their initiative, thus making it possible for us to create a combined strength for the development of agricultural production as well as to gradually build a new socialist countryside.

As the state has begun to carry out all agricultural tasks for 1983 since winter last year, it is necessary for all localities and production establishments to fully develop their capabilities so as to join the entire country in the struggle to successfully produce 17 million tons of grain, including 14.2 million tons of paddy and 2.7 million tons of subsidiary crops converted to paddy equivalent.

We must, on the basis of accelerating intensive cultivation and expanding production in the state-operated, collective and family sectors, create a vigorous change in the cultivation of industrial crops. It is also necessary to develop livestock breeding vigorously in all localities and in the family and collective economic sectors while gradually consolidating and expanding those state-operated animal husbandry establishments in order to supply our people with ever better food.

Along with expanding production, we must actively step up the socialist transformation of agriculture, promote land reallocation, encourage the peasants in Nam Bo to adopt the system of collective work in the forms of production collectives and cooperatives, and constantly consolidate all existing cooperatives and production collectives.

Gradually advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production is a responsibility which belongs not only to the agricultural sector and the peasants but is the undertaking of all sectors and echelons and of the working class, the peasantry and the socialist intelligentsia. It is also an important factor in the success of the agricultural sector in recent years.

Developing districts and strengthening the district level is an important task with strategic significance in the struggle to develop the initiative and creativity of all districts and grassroots units, reorganize production and redistribute labor, and build an agro-industrial or agricultural-forestry-industrial or agricultural-fishery-industrial economic structure for every district.

Because the agricultural production program is extremely important, it is necessary to set forth and carefully discuss correct guidelines and targets together with concrete measures for this program at the forthcoming second-phase party organization congresses of various provinces, cities and special zones aimed at helping to create even more vigorous changes on the agricultural front nationwide right in 1983.

CSO: 4209/164

AGRICULTURE

FARM DEVELOPMENTS IN PAST 10 DAYS REVIEWED

OW311050 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Review of agricultural activities during the past 10 days]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Following are some of the characteristics of agricultural production during the past 10 days:

With regard to winter-spring rice production, due to the cold weather, with temperatures dropping below 15 degrees centigrade on some days, rice sowing and transplanting have slowed down. According to the Statistics General Department, by 25 December the northern provinces had planted nearly 100,000 hectares of rice seedlings, plowed more than 700,000 hectares of ricefields and prepared more than 4 million tons of organic fertilizer.

In general, all the set plan norms have been lower than in the corresponding period last year. Thus, the rice seedlings planted will be sufficient for transplanting only 75.8 percent of the planned acreage.

Due to the cold weather over the past days, the seedlings planted have turned brown in several areas or have withered in some areas. For this reason, the localities must prepare additional rice seeds in order to continue planting fifth month-spring rice seedlings on dry soil. Around mid-January, rice transplanting on the entire area will be completed if sufficient rice seedlings can be secured.

Also by 25 December, localities in the north had sown and transplanted some 15,000 hectares of fifth-month rice. Due to the cold weather, the rice seeds sown in some areas were slow to take root.

Making best use of warm sunny days, the localities have stepped up fifth-month rice transplanting in an effort to complete it on the entire area and prevent rice seedlings from getting over-aged.

The southern provinces plowed more than 400,000 hectares and sowed more than 300,000 hectares. A number of provinces, including Long An, Ben Tre, Cuu Long and Tien Giang, transplanted rice on 60 to 90 percent of the planned acreage. Other provinces are continuing to speed up sowing and transplanting.

However, because harvesting of the 10th-month rice and transplanting of the winter-spring rice had to be done at the same time, winter-spring rice cultivation in the southern provinces has been behind schedule. Now is the best season for transplanting winter-spring rice. All provinces must concentrate efforts on transplanting rice more quickly.

Along with planting winter-spring rice, the southern provinces harvested more than 600,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, or more than 30 percent of the planted acreage.

In general, this year's 10th-month rice yield in all localities has been higher than anticipated. Provinces in the fifth region have completed the rice harvest, with Gia Lai-cong Tum and Dac Lac provinces having harvested 70 to 80 percent of the planted area. Other provinces are now concentrating efforts on quickly and meticulously harvesting 10th-month rice in order to clear the land for planting winter-spring rice on schedule.

Next week the weather will be warmer and thus more favorable for cultivation. The localities must concentrate efforts on taking good care of the rice seedlings planted, quickly transplanting the entire area of fifth-month rice and speeding up soil preparation. They must also reexamine all rice seedling beds and prepare additional rice seeds for sowing fifth month-spring rice on dry soil by mid-January.

Domestic animals and fowl must be properly protected during the winter. Particularly buffaloes and oxen must be protected and fed well and must not be forced to do overwork during cold days.

The southern provinces must harvest the 10th-month rice quickly and meticulously, speed up winter-spring rice sowing, continue growing vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops for the spring season and strive to complete the 1983 spring vegetable and subsidiary crop cultivation plan.

CSO: 4209/164

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

VINH PHU GRAIN COLLECTION--Vinh Phu Province has produced about 360,000 tons of grain this year, overfulfilling its planned norm by 6 percent and recording an increase of more than 40,000 tons over 1981. [BK221421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Dec 82 BK]

DONG THAP GRAIN COLLECTION--Dong Thap Province has collected 155,106 tons of grain as agricultural tax from peasants in 1982, overfulfilling the yearly planned norm by 3 percent and recording an increase of more than 11,000 tons over 1981. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Dec 82 BK]

HAIPHONG 10TH-MONTH RICE--Haiphong City has just harvested an unprecedented bumper crop of 10th-month rice with an average yield of 3.27 tons per hectare. As a result, the city has taken the lead in the cultivation of this rice in the north with a total paddy output of 155,220 tons. [BK040416 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 29 Dec 82 BK]

RUBBER PLANTING NATIONWIDE--According to the General Rubber Department, as of early December 1982 the entire country had planted rubber on 92,320 hectares. This figure includes more than 55,000 hectares under exploitation and shows an increase of 18 percent over 1981. Two provinces with large areas of rubber are Song Be--39,250 hectares--and Dong Nai--35,660 hectares. Such provinces as Tay Ninh, Dac Lac, Gia Lai-cong Tum and Binh Tri Thien account for 1,400-5,000 hectares each. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Jan 83 BK]

WATER CONSERVANCY PROJECTS--As of late 1982, localities throughout the country had invested 320 million dong in the construction of medium- and small-sized water conservancy projects. Haiphong Municipality and Nghia Binh, Tien Giang and An Giang provinces have completed many projects which can supply sufficient water to tens of thousands of hectares of ricefields. [BK251715 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Dec 82 BK]

HAU GIANG GRAIN OBLIGATION--As of 25 November, Hau Giang Province had fulfilled its grain obligation plan norm for 1982, delivering to state granaries more than 260,000 tons of paddy. Peasants are harvesting tens of thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice on saline land areas, and it is expected that by the end of this year the province may overfulfill its plan norm by 10,000 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Dec 82 BK]

BEN TRE RICE--As of the end of November, Ben Tre Province has delivered to state granaries about 22,200 tons of grain, or almost 74 percent of its plan norm for this year. Thanh Phu District took the lead in this task, delivering to state granaries more than 5,500 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Dec 82 BK] As of 5 December Ben Tre Province had planted more than 20,000 hectares of winter-spring rice or 99 percent of its planned acreage. The province's agricultural sector has assigned vegetation protection cadres to various localities to discover harmful insects and promptly eliminate them in order to protect these ricefields. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Dec 82 BK]

QUANG NAM-DANANG RICE--As of 19 December Quang Nam-Danang Province had delivered to state granaries more than 70,500 tons of grain, exceeding the plan norm by 520 tons. The province has also encouraged the local peasants to barter their excess grain for agricultural materials and consumer goods. Many districts have bartered thousands of tons of paddy for fertilizer. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Dec 82 BK]

HA SON BINH GRAIN--As of 20 December, Ha Son Binh Province had delivered to state granaries a volume of grain amounting to 103 percent of its plan norm for 10th-month rice. The province has exceeded its plan norms for the 10th-month and 5th-month spring crops by 8 percent, thus bringing the amount of grain delivered to state up to 86,800 tons or almost 20,000 tons more than last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Dec 82 BK]

DECEMBER GRAIN DELIVERIES--During 1-25 December 1982, provinces from Thuan Hai to Minh Hai delivered to the state granary more than 141,000 tons of grain, an increase of 150 percent over the same period last year. The amount included more than 63,300 tons of paddy delivered in payment of taxes and debts. Hau Giang Province took the lead in delivering 52,347 tons of grain to the state. [BK070703 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Jan 83 BK]

HA SON BINH CROPS--According to VNA, in the 1982 winter sowing season, Ha Son Binh Province was able to plant only 10,120 hectares of subsidiary food crops. It achieved only 45 percent of the planned target for sweet potato production. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Jan 83 BK]

NGHIA BINH RICE PLANTING--To date various cooperatives and production collectives in Nghia Binh Province have planted more than 40,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling almost 50 percent of the acreage plan. The province is planting an average of 3,000-4,000 hectares daily. An Nhon and Tuy Phuoc districts in the key rice area of the province and various cooperatives and production collectives have applied product contracts with labor groups and laborers and have strictly controlled soil preparation, thereby accelerating the rate of planting. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jan 83 BK]

SONG BE GRAIN DELIVERY--According to the Voice of Vietnam reporter In Song Be, in December 1982 the districts and cities of the province delivered nearly 3,240 tons of 10th-month grain to the state granary, a twofold increase over the same period last year. The amount included 390 tons delivered in payment of taxes and nearly 300 tons purchased under two-way contracts. Phuoc Long, Loc Ninh and Dong Phu districts were faster than the rest of the province in delivering grain to the state granary. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Jan 83 BK]

DEVELOPMENT OF STOCK-BREEDING--Hanoi, 9 Dec (VNA)--Up to October 1, 1982, (the usual yearly accounting date of the stock-breeding service) Vietnam had 10,784,000 pigs and nearly 4,450,000 oxen, cows and buffaloes. According to the General Department of Statistics, the number of pigs, though representing only 98 percent of the plan, was 2.7 percent higher than the same period last year. The number of buffaloes is 1.4 percent above target and 2.7 percent more than last year. The increase for oxen and cows is respectively 9.8 and 9.7 percent. Pig raising in the family sector has strongly developed, accounting for 93.4 percent of the total of pigs in the country. Up to the same date, the state had purchased 8,400,000 live pigs or 540,000 tonnes of pork. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 9 Dec 82 OW]

AQUATIC PRODUCTS--Hanoi, 11 Dec (VNA)--Marine products in 1982 totalled more than 460,000 tonnes, 9.6 percent above target and 10.6 percent more than last year. Output of fresh water fish exceeds 140,000 tonnes. Most successful in the fishing program are Minh Hai with 60,000 tonnes, Nghia Binh, 30,000 and Cuu Long, 19,000. Deliveries to the state went up by 4.7 percent compared with 1981. Exports top the yearly plan by 30 percent, and are 53 percent over the 1981 figure. [Text] [OW311433 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 11 Dec 82 OW]

AFFORESTATION PLAN OVERFULFILLED--Hanoi, 14 Dec (VNA)--The forestry service this year has afforested 56,000 hectares, nine percent above target and 12 percent more than last year. Of this total acreage, 47,000 were afforested by the state-run centres, the rest by local farms and cooperatives. Besides, the people in the various provinces have planted 170 million trees, up by fifty percent compared with 1981. Forest preservation has also made quick progress with the number of forest fires decreasing by 35 percent in comparison with last year. Also this year, the formerly nomadic tribes of ethnic minorities have set up 200 cooperatives. Besides opening new lands for cultivation, these co-ops have planted 1,700 hectares of forest. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 14 Dec 82 OW]

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION IN SOUTH--Hanoi, 10 Dec (VNA)--In the first nine months of this year, nearly 4,800 more agricultural production collectives were established in the provinces from Thuan Hai southward, bringing the total to more than 8,500. The production collective is a low form of cooperation serving as a transmittion [as printed] to the forming of cooperatives. In a collective, the farmers work under a common programme and receive their shares according to the number of their workpoints in addition to a dividend proportionate to the acreage of the land they contribute to the collective. Up to now, 17.3 percent of farmers with 13.5 percent of the cultivated land in these provinces have been grouped into agricultural cooperatives or production collectives, while half of the rest have joined "solidarity groups" of production. All the farmers and cultivated lands in 129 villages and 198 hamlets have been organized into cooperatives or production collectives. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 10 Dec 82 OW]

CSO: 4209/164

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

METAL PRODUCTS--Hanoi, 14 Dec (VNA)--By the end of November the 1982 plan for sheet steel had been achieved. The plans for other metal products such as wire mesh, zinc-coated cable, tin for welding and antimony have been overfulfilled by from one percent to 117 percent. The plans for traditional engineering products for export have also been met. Output of some items has doubled the target. These include new items such as table electric fans and small electric motors. [Text] [OW311433 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 14 Dec 82 OW]

ENGINEERING, METALS INDUSTRIES--Hanoi, 6 Jan (VNA)--In 1982 the gross output value of the engineering and metal industries was 8.8 per cent above target and up by 13.4 per cent compared with 1981. The engineering and electronic industries topped their programs by 9.9 per cent. The production of ferrous metals was 8.6 per cent and that of non-ferrous metals 2.1 per cent higher than planned. Many factories have supplied themselves with materials from local resources and test and mass produced 14 new kinds of machines and equipment, 16 kinds of tools and parts and seven new kinds of materials, such as diesel motor, digging machine, 1,000 kw hydro-electric turbine, pumps for coal mines, semi-conductor stabilizer.... A number of factories and institutes under the Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy have successfully conducted research on a variety of scientific and technical questions, particularly for the production of materials from local resources. A number of engineering, electronic and mining enterprises have increased their investments for broadening their range of their production lines in the next few years. [Text] [OW062020 Hanoi VNA in English 1617 GMT 6 Jan 83]

COAL MINE INAUGURATED--Hanoi, 28 Dec (VNA)--Mong Duong, a new coal mine in Quang Ninh Province, northeast of Hanoi, was put into operation today. In its initial phase the mine, built with Soviet assistance, will give 450,000 tonnes a year. Speaking at the inauguration ceremony Nguyen Chau, minister of mines and coal, warmly thanked the Soviet Union for its assistance in developing the mining industry in Vietnam. A Soviet representative, N. M. Sakharov, who is leading a delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Coal Industry here, expressed the hope that cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in this field would be still more fruitful. At the end of the ceremony Nguyen Chau presented certificates and commemorative badges to 11 Soviet experts, and N. M. Sakharov presented the Soviet insignia "Glorious Miner" to 20 Vietnamese and Soviet workers and experts. [Text] [BK020444 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 28 Dec 82 BK]

NATIONAL ELECTRICITY OUTPUT--This year the electric sector nationwide has produced 4.55 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. This figure represents 98.5 percent of the planned norm and shows an increase of 4.6 percent over last year. Those powerplants under the management of the electric sector alone accounted [for] 3.93 billion kilowatt-hours. [BK040416 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Dec 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/164

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

FOOD INDUSTRY PRODUCTION--Hanoi, 30 Dec (VNA)--In 1982, the food industry surpassed its annual target by 8 percent for output value, up by 16 percent compared with last year. Export output value increased by more than eight percent, up by nearly 45 percent over last year. The quotas for the main items have been fulfilled or overfulfilled. Thanks to the rational use of materials and the implementation of new economic policies which associate more closely the interests of the individual worker with those of the collectives and the whole society, the production of many main commodities has registered notable increases: sugar by 11 percent, cigarettes by 5.1 percent [as printed], canned fruit and vegetables by 16 percent.... The output of nine out of the 10 main export items of the engineering industry has increased by from 17 to 334 percent compared with last year. Many export items have been awarded gold or silver medals at home or abroad such as shrimp crisp, sweetened litchi, canned pineapple, canned rambutans, sesame candy, raw peanut oil, beer of the "33" brand, and a number of cigarette brands such as "Du Lich," "Song Cau," and "Thu Do."

[Text] [OW310232 Hanoi VNA in English 1617 GMT 30 Dec 82]

CSO: 4200/271

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION PROGRESS--Hanoi, 5 Jan (VNA)--The communication and transport service this year has met the major demands of the main branches of the economy such as industry, capital construction and agriculture as well as of the people's life and national defence. The maritime transport service took the lead in the implementation of the state plan, exceeding its target by 14.2 per cent in tonnage and 36.4 percent in terms of tonne-kilometre. The target for external transport was topped by 38.4 per cent in tonnage and 53.2 per cent in tonne-kilometers. The reception and handling of goods at the sea port was 3.1 per cent higher than planned. The river transport service has overfulfilled by from 5 to 13 per cent its plans for the transportation of coal to the major electric plants and equipment and materials to the key construction projects. Passenger freight was 23 per cent above target in terms of passengers and 119.8 in terms of passenger-kilometres. The inter-provincial goods traffic by road has increased noticeably. The land transport service has also transported 6.3 million tonnes of goods for the central services. In capital construction, six of the ten important projects of the state such as the Thang Long Bridge, the Pha Rung ship repair yard, the Can Tho port, the Vung Tau port have exceeded its yearly programs by 29 per cent in terms of construction value. The population in 29 provinces and cities have contributed 16 million workdays and 158 million dong to building 2,800 kilometres of road and repairing another 13,000 kilometres. In 1982 the communications and transport service also built 10,000 tonnes of river barges and 3,700 tonnes of coastal barges and 45 tug-boats with a total capacity of 7,200 (?tonnes). Four thousand tonnes of reinforced cement boats were built. [Text] [OW052101 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 5 Jan 83]

HANOI-LAI CHAU TELEPHONE LINK--The post and telegraph sector has commissioned the 500-km telephone line from Hanoi to Lai Chau Province, thus establishing a direct communication line between the capital and the northwestern areas. The telephone service between Hanoi and Lai Chau is now smooth. [BK221421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Dec 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/164

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S RESEARCH--Hanoi, 13 Dec (VNA)--A council of research on young women has been set up under the secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee. The council will help the secretariat in studying ideological, psychological, ethical and physiological questions of young women in the country and working out appropriate measures for their education. Together with other branches it will help create conditions for young women to develop their abilities in productive labor and study and in building a new life. The council includes 21 members with Nguyen Thi Hang, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, as president.
[Text] [OW311433 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 13 Dec 82 OW]

CSO: 4200/271

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

MILITARY SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY--A conference was held recently by the Institute of Military Science and Technology to review achievements in military scientific and technological research in the entire army over the past year. Attending the conference were scientific and technical cadres from various research institutes, technical institutes, units, schools and enterprises in the army. Many of the research projects conducted by the institute in 1982 have reportedly yielded results of both scientific and technological value and economic efficiency. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 29 Dec 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/164

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